



MOVING FORWARD IN UNITY : NURSING THROUGH THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

November 22 - 23, 2021 | School of Nursing,
Mae Fah Luang University
Chiang Rai, Thailand

Conference I

**"MOVING FORWARD: EMBRACING COMPUTERS
IN THE NEXT NORMAL OF NURSING AND
HEALTH PROFESSION EDUCATION"**



23
MAE FAH LUANG UNIVERSITY

MFIU  **2021**



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President Welcome

A WELCOME MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



Greetings to all participants,

As the President of Mae Fah Luang University, it is a great honour and pleasure to welcome all of you to the Virtual International Conference Series “Moving Forward in Unity: Nursing through the COVID-19 Pandemic.”

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life across the globe. Although the millions of scientists, researchers, and healthcare workers around the world work tirelessly to control the spread of COVID-19, this deadly virus seems to constantly bring us to face new challenges and uncertainties. It appears that there is still a long way to go to fight and end the COVID-19.

Mae Fah Luang University has worked closely with our partners in supporting the local, national and regional response to the COVID-19 pandemic since the beginning of the outbreak. The University has provided accessible health information and education for the general public. We have also offered shelters, treatment and home monitoring programmes for COVID-19 patients in order to help reduce the impacts of COVID-19 on health services and the health of individuals and their families. Moreover, the University always supports many strategic research projects that investigate various aspects of the pandemic.

As one of the top-ranked universities in Thailand, Mae Fah Luang University is proud to provide a platform for international collaboration to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. This international conference series “Moving Forward in Unity: Nursing through the COVID-19 Pandemic” will bring together international experts and health professionals to share knowledge and experience. I would like to express my sincere thanks to the School of Nursing and its partners for creating this critical and timely opportunity.

Mae Fah Luang University hopes that this conference will be part of the solution against this crisis. I believe that we need to do something New, Different and Better to get through this challenging time Together!

Once again, on behalf of Mae Fah Luang University, I welcome you all to our university and wish you a successful conference and fruitful collaborations.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chayaporn Wattanasiri

President of Mae Fah Luang University



Greetings from School of Nursing, Mae Fah Luang University!



It is with great pleasure I welcome you all to the International conference Series **“Moving Forward in Unity: Nursing through the COVID-19”**.

The past two years have witnessed constant turbulence and disruption to the world we live in. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted millions of lives across the globe in different ways. It caused too many untimely deaths, job losses, social and family isolation, fears and emotional turmoil. Despite these disappointments, the pandemic does have some positive sides. Never before has the world had to come together to meet the same goal of restoring health and wellbeing of humankind regardless of nationality, race or religion. The COVID-19 pandemic has drawn us humans morally and emotionally closer. It teaches us why sharing and caring is critical for us to survive these challenging times. The crisis has made the otherwise impossible possible. Many values and practices have been re-examined and reinvented to offer new meanings and new possibilities for life. In particular, the landscape of health care, nursing and education of health professionals have been affected, shaped, reinvented and innovated in many unimaginable ways.

The School of Nursing at Mae Fah Luang University, like other schools and universities around the world, is navigating the challenges brought about by the pandemic in order to safeguard the health of the nation and the globe. The COVID-19 has awakened us to the fact that lives can never be the same as they used to be or as we wish them to be. Importantly, we need to move forward in what we do instead of moving backward or just moving on. Please, however, be reminded that walking alone can be unbearably tough during this time. On our own, we can easily get lost on the way and may never make it to the desired outcomes. To move forward with confidence, we need a platform where people care enough to share, learn and grow together.

In collaboration with our local, national and international partners, the School of Nursing is organising a virtual conference series where nurses and allied health professionals around the world can participate and present their work. The conference series consists of two mini-conferences and intermission workshops. Conference I: Moving Forward: Embracing Computers in the Next Normal of Nursing and Health Profession Education is scheduled 22-23 November, 2021. Conference II: Unmasking the COVID-19: Protecting Health during the Global Crisis is 1-2 December, 2021. Intermission Workshop: Clinical Leadership Programme is offered between 24-30 November, 2021. These virtual gatherings will promote the sharing of expertise and experiences, and help us move forward with unity and confidence. Everyone contributes his or her input for the betterment of nursing and the education of health professions and the health of the public and individuals.

I am very pleased to let you know that attending and presenting at the conference is free of charge. I encourage you to be part of this sharing and caring platform by presenting your experience at this conference. In doing so, you are helping your country and the global nursing and health community learn and grow.

Together we can move forward.

Stay strong and safe!

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chomnard Potjanamart
Dean, School of Nursing
Mae Fah Luang University



Objectives

This international Conference Series aims to

1. Create a platform for exchanging of knowledge and experiences of nurses and health professionals in relation the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on health and wellbeing of individuals, families, communities and healthcare providers as well as education for nurses and health professionals around the world
2. Advance the knowledge for nursing practice and health care for people across lifespan targeting biopsychosocial dimensions of human at different stage of wellness-illness continuum
3. Explore and reinvent new values and possibilities for health service and education for nurses and health professionals
4. Establish long-term international collaborations for sustainable education for nurses and health professionals in response to current and future global crises

Themes

- ★ Blended learning in nursing and health profession education
- ★ Soft skills for nurse graduates: what are they and how can we build them?
- ★ Nursing informatics in education and practice
- ★ Nurses in Action
- ★ Student voices



Our speakers: Conference I

Moving Forward: Embracing Computers in the Next Normal of Nursing and Health Profession Education



Prof. Dr. Rozzano Locsin

Nurse theorist

Institute of Health
Biosciences,
Tokushima University, Japan

Keynote:

Will technological
competency as caring in
nursing impact health care in
the new era?



Prof. Dr. Malcolm Field

Educationalist

Faculty of Social Science,
Kyorin University, Japan

Panel:

Moving forward, not
backward: Computer in
nursing education



Prof. Dr. Ian Frank

Computer scientist

Future University Hakodate, Japan

Panel:

Moving forward, not
backward: Computer in
nursing education



Asst. Prof. Dr. Chompunut Sopajaree

Associate Dean, School of Nursing,

Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand

Panel:

Moving forward, not
backward: Computer in
nursing education



Prof. Ana Hutchison

Professor of Nursing

School of Nursing and
Midwifery, Deakin University,
Australia

Keynote:

When the ground moves:
Digitalisation and nursing
practice



Dr. Piyatida Junlapeeya

School of Nursing,
Mae Fah Luang University,
Thailand

Workshop:

Teaching a nursing process
using an expert system



Our speakers: Conference I

Date : November 22, 2021



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kusman Ibrahim
 Dean, Faculty of Nursing,
 Universitas Padjadjaran,
 Bandung, Indonesia

Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent Session:
 Soft skills for nurse graduates:
 what are they and how can we
 build them?



Asst. Prof. Waraphorn Yaemmisri
 School of Nursing,
 Mae Fah Luang University,
 Thailand

Co-Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent Session:
 Soft skills for nurse graduates:
 what are they and how can we
 build them?



Dr. Yen-Chiao Angel Lu
 School of Nursing,
 Chung Shan Medical University

Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent
 Session: Nursing informatics
 in education and practice



Lecturer Pattarika Panya
 School of Nursing,
 Mae Fah Luang University,
 Thailand

Co-Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent
 Session: Nursing informatics
 in education and practice



Asst. Prof. Dr. Somporn Santiprasitkul
 School of Nursing,
 Mae Fah Luang University,
 Thailand

Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent
 Session: Nurses in Action



Asst. Prof. Piyaporn Praisorn
 School of Nursing,
 Mae Fah Luang University,
 Thailand

Co-Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent
 Session: Nurses in Action



Asst. Prof. Dr. Asawinee Tonkuriman
 School of Nursing,
 Mae Fah Luang University,
 Thailand

Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent
 Session: Student voices



Asst. Prof. Porntip Sareeso
 School of Nursing,
 Mae Fah Luang University,
 Thailand

Co-Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent
 Session: Student voices



Our speakers: Conference I

Date : November 23, 2021



Dr. Sukjai Charoensuk

Director, Boromarajonani College of Nursing Chonburi, Faculty of Nursing, Praboromarajchanok Institute, Thailand

Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent Session:
Blended learning in nursing and health profession education



Lecturer Suphaphan Chansiri

School of Nursing, Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand

Co-Chair:

Dedicated Concurrent Session:
Blended learning in nursing and health profession education



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kusman Ibrahim

Dean, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

Chair:



Asst. Prof. Waraphorn Yaemmisri

School of Nursing, Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand

Co-Chair:



Dr. Yen-Chiao Angel Lu

School of Nursing, Chung Shan Medical University

Chair:



Lecturer Pattarika Panya

School of Nursing, Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand

Co-Chair:



Our speakers: Conference I

Date : November 23, 2021



Asst. Prof. Dr. Somporn Santiprasitkul **Chair:**
School of Nursing,
Mae Fah Luang University,
Thailand



Asst. Prof. Piyaporn Praisorn **Co-Chair:**
School of Nursing,
Mae Fah Luang University,
Thailand



Asst. Prof. Dr. Sophaphan Intahphuak **Chair:**
School of Nursing,
Mae Fah Luang University,
Thailand



Asst. Prof. Porntip Sareeso **Co-Chair:**
School of Nursing,
Mae Fah Luang University,
Thailand



Programme Conference I

Conference I: Moving Forward: Embracing Computers in the Next Normal of Nursing and Health Profession Education

Date : November 22, 2021

Time	Activity	Speaker
8.00 am - 8.45 am	Registration	
	Introduction to Mae Fah Luang University (VDO presentation)	
08.45am - 09.00 am	Welcome and opening address	President of Mae Fah Luang University
9.00 am - 10.00 am	Keynote: Will technological competency as caring in nursing impact healthcare in the new era?	Prof. Dr.Rozzano Locsin, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Tokushima University, Japan
10.00 am - 11.30 am	Panel session: Moving forward, not backward: Computer in nursing education	1. Prof. Malcolm Field, PhD, Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kyorin University 2. Prof. Ian Frank, PhD, Artificial Intelligence, Future University of Hakodate 3. Asst. Prof. Dr. Chompunut Sopajaree, PhD, RN, School of Nursing, Mae Fah Luang University Moderator: Dr. Piyatida Junlapeeya
11.30 am - 1.00 pm	Lunch Break	
Concurrent sessions: 1.00 pm - 4.30 pm (4 Rooms) (10 minutes for presentation; 10 minutes for discussion)		



Programme Conference I

Conference I: Moving Forward: Embracing Computers in the Next Normal of Nursing and Health Profession Education

Date : November 23, 2021

Time	Activity	Speaker
8.00 am - 9.00 am	Registration	
9.00 am - 10.00 am	Keynote: When the ground moves: Digitalization and Nursing practice	Prof. Ana Hutchison Professor of Nursing School of Nursing and Midwifery, Deakin University, Australia
10.00 am - 12.30 am	Workshop: Application of technology nursing education and practice	1. Prof. Dr. Ian Frank, Artificial Intelligence, Future University of Hakodate 2. Prof. Dr. Malcolm Field, Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kyorin University 3. Dr. Piyatida Junlapeeya, School of Nursing, Mae Fah Luang University
12.30 am - 1.30 pm	Lunch Break	
Concurrent sessions: 1.30 pm – 4.30 pm (5 Rooms) (10 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for discussion)		



Title: Assessing competencies of prevention infection among nursing students' during the pandemic: the self-assessment questionnaire based survey

Authors: Gankhuyag.G¹, RN, PhD, Gereltuya.M¹, Altantsatsral.Kh², Khandsuren.T², Narantuya.I¹ & Oyungoo.B¹, MD, PhD

Authors' Affiliation: ¹School of Nursing, Medical Science University of Mongolia, Mongolia and Japan training hospital, Medical Sciences University of Mongolia

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Abstract

Purpose: Self-assessment of nursing students' skill to prevent infection will help to determine the needs for training to avoid potential mistakes and risks in nursing care, especially during the pandemic. This paper aimed to assess skill and preventive behavior toward the infection among nursing students. The data were collected through a self-assessment questionnaire.

Design: A quantitative design was used to conduct the study.

Method: The study conducted on 190 nursing students between the ages of 18 -32 who agreed to participate completed a self-report questionnaire. Evaluated with the score "5 = excellent" to "1 = poor". Data was statistically analyzed using the SPSS version 25.

Findings: In the current study majority of the participants 170(89,4%) aged between 18 and 22 years, and 43(22.6%) of sophomore students, 66(34.7%) from 3rd year, 81(42.7%) were senior students. High scores indicated for infection control and prevention evaluated as 4.170.53, washing hands score was 4.53 ± 0.61 which means excellent, compliance with safety standards was scored 4.24 ± 0.63 as good, ability to use protective clothing correctly scored 4.15 ± 0.82 as good, and compliance with infection control rules scored 3.77 ± 0.78 as moderate. At the level of significance of 0.05 the average age and ability are not correlated ($p=0.947$). Weak positive correlations existed between academic levels of students ($p=0.049$)

Conclusion: Overall, mean scores were calculated with high means, indicating excellent preventive skill as 4.170.53) but the ability to follow infection control rules when providing care is slightly weak. This finding implies the need for nursing education to modifying the contents and develop programs in the future.

Keywords: Nursing students, infection prevention, skills, self-assessment



Title: Anxiety and Clinical Decision-Making among Tertiary Public and Private Hospital-Based-Nurses in National Capital Region

Authors: Michaella Mae Eusebio¹, Maureen Grace Diasen¹, Yvonne Catembung¹ & Agnes V. Raymundo², RN, PhD

Authors' Affiliation: ¹Manila Central University, EDSA, Caloocan City 1400

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Abstract

Significance: Emergence of Coronavirus disease-19 has an overwhelming impact among Filipino nurses from both public and private tertiary hospitals and caused negative effect on the psychological well-being of the frontliners that affects their clinical decision-making.

Aim: The study sought to determine the relationship between anxiety and clinical decision-making of hospital-based nurses amidst Coronavirus disease-19 pandemic in both public and private tertiary hospital.

Design: This study followed the descriptive-correlational research design that assessed the anxiety and clinical decision-making ability during COVID-19 among hospital-based nurses within National Capital Region.

Participants & Methods: This quantitative study utilized the non-probability type of sampling, specifically purposive sampling. It was conducted in National Capital Region with the sample of $N = 100$, chosen based on an inclusion criterion set that includes 23-45 years old nurses, both male and female, with more than 1 year of experience, handled patient with COVID-19, and working in either public or private tertiary hospitals. The tools were adapted with the permission of Lauri & Salanterä's Nursing Decision-Making Instrument and Hamilton's Anxiety Rating Scale. Google forms are used to gather the data. The hypotheses were test at 5% level of significance using Pearson's chi-squared test. The Ethics Review Board of a higher educational institution in Metro Manila approved the research protocol.

Results: Majority of the participants are 23-25 years old (48%), female (64%), college graduate (86%), working as a staff nurse (73%), with a working shift of 8-10 hours (48%), and a length of service of 1-3 years (41%). Most of them are working in the hospitals located at Quezon City (39%), both public (50%) and private (50%) tertiary hospitals. The clinical decision-making of the study participants revealed that they always based their decision-making on the patient's status and assessments they made. Moreover, the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale showed that the study participants experience mild anxiety on the sub-category of psychological aspect. There are also some significant relationships between the study participants' profile, anxiety, and clinical decision-making. Wherefore, there is a significant relationship between clinical decision-making and anxiety of the study participants.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Hospital-based nurses in both public and private tertiary hospitals experience mild levels of anxiety because of Coronavirus infection disease-19 that has a significant relationship with clinical decision-making. Thus, frontliners in the battlefield does not only grapple with the pandemic, but also, they are having a silent battle with their anxiety due to their fears, fatigue, and changes they need to cope up with.

Keywords: Anxiety, Clinical Decision-Making, COVID-19, Hospital-based nurses, Private hospitals, Public hospitals



Title: Student Nurses' Stress as a Predictor to their Professional Self-concept and Self-esteem

Authors: Alani Crizel M. Capulong, Catherine P. Garcia, Christine Mae M. Mallari, Alyssa Marie R. Mercado, Kallaissa Lyonna A. Ocampo, Lybenz Byron R. Valencia, Channela Anne M. Yambao, & Jerry P. Ligawen, RN, MN

Authors' Affiliation: College of Nursing, Angeles University Foundation (Angeles City, Philippines)

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Abstract

Significance: Stress is a universal phenomenon in nursing education. Due to the nature and setting of clinical practice, the student nurses' psychological health is affected. The study is beneficial to determine student nurses' stressors that may influence their perception of themselves as future nursing professionals and their self-esteem amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Being knowledgeable on possible predictors under stress may create an impact on student nurses' future professional role by determining aspects needed for improvement.

Aim: The study aimed to examine student nurses' stress as a predictor of their professional self-concept and self-esteem.

Design: A predictive correlational design was used.

Participants & Methods: A total of 178 third-year student nurses from a selected university in Angeles City, Philippines who were eligible for participation through total enumeration were included. Student Nurse Stress Index (SNSI), Nurses' Self-Concept Instrument (NSCI), and The Contingencies of Self-Worth Scale (CSW) were utilized through an online survey to measure stress, professional self-concept, and self-esteem respectively. Mean and standard deviation were used for descriptive statistics, while Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Linear Regression were used for inferential statistics.

Results: While the findings suggested that stress generally did not show significant relationship to professional self-concept ($p = .125$, $r = -.116$) and self-esteem ($p = .094$, $r = .126$), it specifically exhibited a negative correlation (clinical concern; $p = .018$, $r = -.177$) to professional self-concept and positive correlation (academic load; $p = .004$, $r = .214$) to self-esteem. Similarly, while results revealed that overall stress did not account for significant variance in professional self-concept ($R^2 = .041$) and self-esteem ($R^2 = .074$), specific predictors under stress were established: clinical concern ($t = -2.489$, $p = .014$) for professional self-concept and academic load ($t = 2.208$, $p = .029$) and personal problems ($t = -2.237$, $p = .027$) for self-esteem.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The overall student nurses' stress does not significantly predict the professional self-concept and self-esteem. However, specific domains of stress were found to be significant predictors. Stress management techniques for student nurses can be included in their curriculum to manage academic stress efficiently. Conducting data collection upon resumption of face-to-face interaction and increasing the scope and sample size by including different year levels and universities are recommended for future research.

Keywords: Student nurses, Stress, Professional self-concept, Self-esteem



Title: Learning Styles of Second-Year Nursing Students Towards Remote Learning

Authors: Cheena B. Mallari¹, Divina B. Ocampo¹, Zuzette B. Catabona¹, Frances Anne B. Ablaza¹, Jester B. Angeles¹, Rayyan Gabriel A. Isleta¹, Jarius Ceazar Q. Pabico¹, Elvi C. Peralta¹, and Rhodessa Kym D. Ronquillo¹

Authors' Affiliation: ¹Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology

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Abstract

Significance: Learning styles speak to the understanding that every student learns differently; an individual's preferential way the student absorbs, processes, comprehends and retains information. This study was beneficial to the academe and research field. The students will help themselves identify their own learning style used in flexible learning which contributes to their student journey. Also, faculty members became aware of the existing learning styles of students that they fit their teaching styles. This research study became the basis of further research endeavor to open learn the gap in the transition from traditional to flexible learning approach.

Aim: This study aimed to describe the learning styles that second-year students use during flexible learning and the relationship of the students' learning styles described as activists, theorists, reflectors, and pragmatists.

Design: A quantitative descriptive correlational research was used.

Participants & Methods: A total enumeration sampling technique was used to gather the data from the second year students, with a total of 235 respondents, conducted during the academic year 2020-2021.

Results: The socio-demographic profile of the respondents indicates that most were aged 20 with a frequency of 138 (58.7%) and female with a frequency of 189 (80.4%). The majority of the learning styles of the second-year nursing students were activist with a weighted mean of 4.20, followed by the reflectors with a mean of 4.19, which was interpreted both by "Always." Furthermore, results showed that the respondents learn a lot through group discussions and brainstorming and tend to produce many drafts before settling on the final version of their assignments. Based on the findings, the respondents described flexible learning in general education and professional subjects as they spend most of their time doing requirements like assignments, requirements, and quizzes.

Conclusion & Recommendation: This study concluded that the majority of 2nd year nursing students' learning styles are activist and reflectors. In line with this, the researchers proposed a program plan of activities on activist and reflectors students for instructors to use to enhance and improve their teaching strategy for the students.

Keywords: Learning styles, Flexible learning, Education



Title: Moral, Academic, and Caring Attributes Profiling of Freshmen Student Nurses of a Selected University in Angeles City, Philippines

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Abstract

Significance: The nursing profession is an occupation based on positive attributes and values established at the core of human behavior. On the other hand, the attrition rate of the nursing program is increasing continuously, resulting in a growing number of dropouts before graduation. In line with this, assuring student nurses' success and subsequent graduation is key to decreasing the nursing shortage and purposeful incorporation of values in nursing education is vital to guaranteeing the future of nursing. Studying how student nurses envision their future professional role may aid them in understanding the breadth of their eventual career and duties, as well as ensuring that they act by nursing practice principles.

Aim: We aimed to profile freshmen student nurses based on their perspectives of a professional nurse using moral, academic, and caring attributes to know if as entry-level, they know the qualities that a good nurse must possess..

Design: A descriptive quantitative research design was used.

Participants & Methods: Total enumeration was employed, having 274 as respondents. Moral Competence of Nursing Students Questionnaire was used to describe their inner goodness whereas, the Caring Attributes Questionnaire for their genuine concern for others. These were distributed through an available platform online. Additionally, their senior high school general weighted average was collected from the University registrar to describe their excellence. Using Stata v.13, mean, quartile, and frequency and percentage distribution were used to analyze gathered data.

Results: Respondents perceived professional nurses to have inner goodness ($\Sigma\bar{x} = 3.86$) in terms of loving-kindness ($\bar{x} = 3.91$), equanimity ($\bar{x} = 3.69$), honesty ($\bar{x} = 3.87$), and respect for human values, dignity, and rights ($\bar{x} = 3.95$). Besides, the level of excellence of most respondents ($F = 141$, $\% = 51.46$) falls under the grade range of 82-90 described as "Good". Respondents also believed nurses to have a genuine concern for others ($\text{max} = 155$). Furthermore, researchers found out that the implications of the study on nursing education were to help freshmen student nurses become aware of fundamental facets that nurses must constitute and guide faculty members on revisiting curriculum, meeting goals, and providing learning experiences that are core values-based to students.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The nursing profession is embodied with inner goodness, excellence, and genuine concern for others, and student's perception regarding professional values can affect their approach and application of these to their future careers.

Keywords: Moral, Academic, Caring, Attributes, Profiling, Student Nurses, Core Values, Professional Nurses



Title: FACTORS INFLUENCING ONLINE CLASSES SUCCESS OF NURSING STUDENTS AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Significance: Modern technologies are providing educators with opportunities to create an effective learning environment during COVID-19 pandemic. However, due to sudden shift of learning method, many are struggling and cannot fully cope up with the current system. So, in this study, the researchers identified the causes that have influenced nursing students on the new flexible learning arrangements. Furthermore, this study provided more knowledge regarding the factors influencing its online success.

Methodology: This research is quantitative and descriptive in nature. Stratified random sampling was used and 180 respondents participated in the study. The type of survey forms used was fully adapted. The data from the participants were statistically weighed and evaluated to oversee the relationship between variables.

Results: The transparent interface, professor and student interaction, valued dynamic discussion, effective time management, technical skills, physical environment, and self-evaluation results showed that most of the BSN students in an online class are at a satisfactory level. Overall performance of BSN students in terms of GWA showed that 2.51 to 3.00 (39 %) obtained the highest frequency and the GWA of 1.00 to 1.50 (1 %) got the lowest frequency respectively.

Conclusion: The transparent interface and a valued dynamic discussion were influenced by the age of BSN students, and the age of nursing students was highly related to GWA, which was consistent with the high percentage of responses. Their monthly income was associated to variety of factors; however, technical skills have no direct correlation to the income of students.

Recommendation: Therefore, it is suggested that additional research would be necessary to gather the professors' perspectives in order to produce effective e-learning.

Keywords: -



Title: Adaptation of Health Sciences Students in Online Learning Method at Centro Escolar University-Malolos amidst the New Normal

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Abstract

Significance: Life and learning must still continue despite the threat and uncertainties brought by the pandemic. The COVID-19 has resulted in a change in the distinctive rise of online learning, where virtual classes and online tools are the forms of new normal education far different from traditional learning.

Aim: This study aimed to determine the behavioral and environmental factors affecting the adaptability of the health sciences students in the educational delivery system during a pandemic.

Design: A descriptive qualitative research design was utilized

Participants & Methods: There are 228 respondents who are bonafide students currently enrolled in CEU-Malolos S.Y. 2020-2021 under the health science program (DMD=62, BSMT=61, BSP=60, and BSN=45. Stratified and convenience sampling techniques were utilized. Data collected were treated with frequency, mean, percentage, Kruskal Wallis test using SPSS Version 23.0.

Results: A total of 228 responses to the questionnaire were collected, analyzed, and interpreted. Results show that the majority of the respondents ages 20-21 years old, are female, and in the 4th Year level. First, findings suggest that the majority of the students expressed neutral and ordinary attitudes ($x=3.08$) and emotions ($x=2.63$) towards behavioral responses. Second, the study area ($x=3.08$) shows neutral responses, about physical factors such as the location, noise, lighting, and temperature where students study during the online learning method. Third, technology ($x=3.47$) presents that the respondents agree that accessibility and availability of gadgets and the internet have an effect on their participation in the online learning method in terms of environmental responses. And lastly, based on the result, among the 4 programs, there is a significant difference in terms of behavioral attitude with a p-value of 0.23.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Researchers, therefore, concluded that attitudes and emotions in the behavioral domain and study area under the environmental domain students have a neutral adaptation. And, when it comes to technology under the environmental domain, students have a positive adaptation. With these research findings, researchers recommend having a school program that reflects on this matter to strengthen the student's interest in managing their behavioral and environmental responses for better enhancement and development in their academic endeavors despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: -



Title: Digital Learners' Worksheet: An online framework and information repository for student nurses

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Abstract

Significance: The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the lockdown of all establishments, including higher education institutions. The face-to-face teaching-learning strategies suddenly shifted to online modality. The biggest challenge in nursing education is transforming student nurses' traditional Related Learning Experience (RLE) into a virtual modality.

Aim: This quality improvement project aimed to develop a framework and an information repository for student nurses in their virtual RLE.

Design: This is a Quality Improvement project utilizing the Model for Improvement

Participants & Methods: The model for improvement guided the development of the Digital Learner's Worksheet (DLW) utilizing a spreadsheet. The purpose of the DLW is for the student nurses to have a one-stop digital tool to encode their answers and output emanating from the virtual case study. Selected faculty and students participated in the project, which was conducted from April to June 2020. The authors used the Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycle to ensure that the final output meets the intended aim of facilitating and enhancing student's learning outcomes.

Results: Review and approval of the school dean, department head, and the core group of educators who developed the medical-surgical nursing laboratory course module were sought before implementing the DLW. The DLW was used by all junior students in the first semester (Aug-Dec) of AY2020-2021, in their Alternative Learning Activities (ALA) Skills Enhancement course in the Short Term (Jun-Jul), and currently in the first semester of AY2021-2022.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Students and faculty responded favorably to the use of DLW. Continuous improvement and modification of the tool are being made to tailor-fit the learning needs of the students. The DLW is a tool that can enhance the accomplishment of an online case study activity for student nurses. Likewise, it is also an excellent repository of information for easy accessibility, faster retrieval, gathering information for analysis, reflection, and recommendation for future use and improvement activities.

Keywords: Worksheet, Learner, Student Nurses, Nursing Education

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Nursing through the COVID-19 Pandemic



November 22-23, 2021

Title: Simulation Based Education in Teaching Pediatric Advanced Life Support Courses among Healthcare Workers in King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

Significance: Simulation-based education (SBE) provides a healthy learning atmosphere in which errors are not disruptive or dangerous to patients. Health-care staff are given the ability to train and make errors in a safe atmosphere so they can benefit about their mistakes and get positive input. Additionally, only a few studies have looked at satisfaction and self-confidence in SBE. One of the most frequently cited goals of increased simulation is student satisfaction. Students who are fully immersed in the simulation learn as much as students who are actively participating in the simulation. The usage of simulation has been linked to an improvement in student satisfaction, learning outcomes, and a significantly enhanced overall learning experience for students, according to research. Stakeholders are more convinced of the adoption of a learning modality when students are satisfied with their learning experience most especially in taking care of critically ill children.

Aim: We aimed to examine the effectiveness of simulation-based education in teaching pediatric advanced life support courses among healthcare workers.

Design: A descriptive quasi-experimental method as a pre-experimental one group pretest post-test design was used.

Participants & Methods: Forty-nine healthcare workers enrolled in the PALS course participated in the structured pretest examination and both practical and post-test activity was conducted after the SBE implementations. We performed the descriptive and inferential analyzes using SPSS to examine the data.

Results: Our study showed that the PALS intervention program affects the performance of the subjects. The findings indicate that SBE is a successful and efficient instructional tool for teaching pediatric resuscitation case management and simulation plays a vital role in PALS training courses.

Conclusion & Recommendation: SBE is an effective modality to teach the PALS courses among healthcare professionals. Also, most of the subjects were generally satisfied and self-confident in learning through the use of simulation-based education. The researcher recommends that life support training centers must expand their use of simulation as a clinical teaching experience, and that administration supports the development of the faculty in the implementation of best/deliberate practices in SBE.

Keywords: simulation-based education, pediatric advanced life support, case scenario testing, fidelity manikins, satisfaction, self-confidence, pretest and post test scores



Title: Acceptance in Telehealth of Community Health Nurses in Metro Manila

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Abstract

Significance: During the time of pandemic, telehealth is an important medium for providing patients with remote access to high-quality healthcare without increasing the risk of transmitting infections. Assessment of nurses' readiness to participate in telehealth is crucial and should begin with awareness and understanding of telehealth.

Aim: The purpose of this study is to examine the factors that influence community health nurses' decision to accept and use Telehealth in Metro Manila.

Design: The study is a descriptive-correlational quantitative design.

Participants & Methods: The study is based on Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model involving 35 participants. Data analyzed by Pearson Chi-square.

Results: The study found that Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence and Facilitating Conditions were identified to be factors that affect the decision of nurses to use telehealth. Performance expectancy is found to be the greatest influence to nurses to use telehealth while gender shows to be not significant to all predictors. Education remains significant in most of the predictors of acceptance.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Telehealth is accepted by community health nurses to be used in practice and shows positive attitude towards it. This study draws attention to the key role of education of nurses in influencing their efficiency, ease of use, and intention to use telehealth.

Keywords: Telehealth, Community Health Nurses, Health Information Technology



Title: Development of Clinical Nursing Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale and Survey of Clinical Nursing Teachers' Self-Efficacy

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Abstract

Significance: Successful clinical nursing teaching relies on clinical nursing teachers to provide students with the best knowledge and teaching efficacy. An assessment of clinical nursing teachers' self-efficacy is necessary, and a clinical nursing teacher's self-efficacy scale is needed. However, an existing scale was scarce in Taiwan.

Aim: We aimed to survey the current situation of clinical nursing teachers' self-efficacy and add contemporary applicable items to develop and validate the scale and the factors associated with teaching efficacy.

Design: A descriptive and cross-sectional study was used.

Participants & Methods: A total of 205 clinical nursing teachers were recruited in Taiwan. We developed the Clinical Nursing Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale and used it to survey teachers' self-efficacy. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were applied to the test scale. Stepwise regression analysis analyzed the predictive factors of self-efficacy.

Results: A 35-item scale demonstrates great psychometric qualities. Four factors were extracted by exploratory factor analysis and explained 55.28% of the total variance. Confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated the fit indices of the two factors model. Cronbach's alpha for overall reliability was 0.92. Furthermore, the confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated the fit indices of a two-factor model: $\chi^2/df = 1.101$, root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) = 0.032, normed-fit index (NFI) = 0.834, relative fit index (RFI) = 0.798, incremental fit index (IFI) = 0.982, comparative fit index (CFI) = 0.981, Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.977. The degree of self-efficacy of clinical nursing teachers was moderate to high. Years of clinical nursing teaching experience was the predictive factor of self-efficacy.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Clinical nursing teachers showed good self-efficacy. A 35-item scale is an assessment tool with good validity and reliability. Moreover, this scale can be used in training and evaluation of clinical nursing teachers' self-efficacy and could help clinical nursing teachers to improve self-confidence in teaching efficacy.

Keywords: Clinical Nursing Teacher, Self-efficacy, Clinical Nursing Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale



Title: Comparing Digital Gap Among Health Promotion Projects for Healthy Aging in Tokyo and Shizuoka, Japan

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Abstract

Significance: The world population are aging. Japan, as the “super-aged society”, 28.4% of the population were aged 65 years old and over. Tokyo Metropolis is the most populous prefecture and the political and economic center of Japan, 23.4% of its population older than 65 years. Shizuoka Prefecture is the 10th populous prefecture that is located on Japan's Pacific Ocean coast experiencing a rising aged population, with the highest record of its aging rate (29.9%). Meanwhile, digitalization is rapidly expanding and in Japan, nearly 90% of the individuals used the internet in 2019. However, older people are more likely to be excluded from the digital world, half of the Japanese seniors do not use the internet. The use of digital technology is perceived as highly promising in fostering active and healthy aging and its integration for health promotion promotes the empowerment of seniors and their communities.

Aim: This research aims to examine the application of digital technology in community-based health promotion (CBHP) programs for healthy aging in Tokyo, Shizuoka prefecture.

Methods: We chose Tokyo and Shizuoka prefecture and via each city's official website to examine the integration of digital technology into health promotion activities for healthy aging. Moreover, the prevalence of digital literacy training for seniors in the city has been assessed.

Results: Three types of digital skill training classes for seniors are identified in both prefectures: 1) Municipality provided 2) Company provided as symposium 3) Silver citizen clubs provided classes. Usually, the first two types of classes are free of charge, and the classes provided by silver citizen clubs are only targeted at one who hold the membership of the club. Moreover, the study results showed that in Tokyo, 39.13% of health promotion programs

Conclusion & Recommendation: Digital literacy classes offered for seniors have widely prevailed in Tokyo and Shizuoka prefecture. However, both prefectures had less than 40% of CBHP projects for healthy aging that uses digital technology. Moreover, there is also a gap among the two prefectures when it comes to the integration of digital technology into health promotion. Therefore, the result of this research suggests a need for extra attention for the country to encourage the adaptation of digital technology into CBHP programs for older adults to sustaining equity for all older adults to be healthy and active in the digital era.

Keywords: Aging, Health Promotion, Healthy Aging, Global Health, Digital Inclusion, Community



Title: The perceived academic performance on blended learning among selected nursing students at National University Manila

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Abstract

Background: Many schools and universities have begun to offer online classes as a viable alternative to traditional face-to-face education, due to the occurrence of Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, the aim of this study is to describe the perceived academic performance on blended learning among selected nursing students at National University, Manila. The survey questionnaire was adopted from Akkoyunlu & Soylu (2008) were utilized to determine the perceived academic performance on blended learning of the respondents.

Methodology: A descriptive correlational method and convenient sampling was being used in the study.

Results: Based on the findings, the students have neutral perception regarding the use of blended learning. Significantly, there are negative moderate correlations between the respondents' age and year level on the first term of A.Y. 2020 and their academic performance. Moreover, there are significant negative weak correlations between the respondents' age and year level on the second term of A.Y. 2020 and their academic performance. Additionally, there are weak correlations between the respondents' age and residence and their perception regarding the use of blended learning. Finally, there are, significant weak correlation among respondent's perception towards their grades in first term and second term major subjects in an online platform.

Conclusion: These findings highlight the relationship between sociodemographic profile of the students, their academic perception and academic performance. Age and year level have an impact on their academic performance. Students who are older have better understanding and more knowledgeable than younger students.

Recommendation: Therefore, it is suggested that extending submission deadlines would likely increase the number of qualified members while lowering their urgency. While during web-based education, there is a reduction in intellectual task and an increase in interactivity in order for students to earn high passing scores and make it easier for professors and students to communicate and collaborate.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Blended learning, Remote Synchronous, Remote Asynchronous, Perception, COVID-19, Nursing Students



Title: Students' learning styles and constructivist online learning environment: A comparative study

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Abstract

Significance: To determine the corresponding preferred constructivist online learning environment of nursing students by their respective learning styles amidst the COVID – 19 pandemic

Aim: The study aims to determine the learning styles of the students as well as their preferred online learning environment, and if there is a significant difference between the learning styles and constructivist online learning environments among student nurses in terms of their socio demographic profile.

Design: A descriptive comparative design was used.

Participants & Methods: Five hundred seventeen (517) student nurses from first year to third years participated in a 5 point likert scale questionnaire entitled Constructivist Online Learning Environment Survey (COLLES) answering only the preferred part and in a 6 point likert scale questionnaire entitled Learning Styles Scale (LSS) and analyzed the data with the use of the Independent T-test and One way analysis of variance.

Results: The majority sex of the participants are female, and 1st year students with the most participants among the 3-year levels. Students with imaginative learning style were the only ones that had showed a statistically significant difference in terms of their sex and none in terms of their year level. In terms of sex, students with a perceptive learning style showed a statistical significance under the preferred online learning environment of interaction, and those with an analytic learning style showed a statistical significance under the preferred online learning environment of relevance and interaction. In terms of their year level, students with a competitive learning style showed statistical significance under the preferred online learning environment of reflection and interaction, and those with a perceptive learning style showed statistical significance under the preferred online learning environment of relevance and reflection. The prevalent learning style among the 5 was the perceptive learning style and the most preferred online learning environment for each learning style was relevance.

Conclusion: the prevalent learning style amongst the students was the Perceptive learning style, and the preferred online learning environment among all the different learning styles was Relevance. Recommended by the author of COLLES recommend to have an in-depth reasoning as to why they prefer such an online learning environment or as to why such learning styles prefer a specific online learning environment.

Keywords: Preferred online learning environment, learning style, Perceptive, Relevance



Title: A Community-Based Health Promotion Intervention for People with Hypertension in a Rural Community in Chiang Mai, Thailand: A Pilot Study

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Abstract

Significance: One out of four Thai adults has hypertension, and only one-third of persons with hypertension have their blood pressure under control. For many years, community health promotion hospitals in Thailand have dealt with a shortage of staff and a lack of community engagement in health promotion activities. Talat Khwan Sub-district Health Promotion Hospital (TK-SDHPH), located in a rural community in Chiang Mai Province, also encounters these challenges. Studies have shown that community participation enhances the success and sustainability of health promotion interventions, and this approach could prepare the community workforce, which helps hospitals overcome challenges caused by staff shortages. Based on this evidence, McCormick Faculty of Nursing partnered with TK-SDHPH to develop a community-based health promotion project for people with hypertension.

Aim: This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of a community-based health promotion intervention for people with hypertension in Talat Khwan Sub-district, Chiang Mai Province.

Design: One-group pretest-posttest design was used.

Participants & Methods: Twenty patients with hypertension who lived in Talat Khwan Sub-district, Chiang Mai, Thailand, participated in a hypertension health promotion intervention. The intervention consisted of three components: health education, a health campaign, and home visits. The outcomes measured were knowledge, self-care behaviors, and blood pressure. The research instruments were a Hypertension Knowledge Questionnaire and Hypertension Self-Care Behavior Questionnaire. A Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to analyze the knowledge and self-care behavior scores before and after the intervention. Pre-test and post-test blood pressure levels were analyzed using a paired t-test. SPSS software (version 23.0) was used to analyze the data, with the significance level set at 5%.

Results: Hypertension knowledge significantly increased ($Z = 3.53, p < .001$) and hypertension self-care behaviors significantly improved ($Z = 3.92, p < .001$). Systolic blood pressure decreased significantly from 139.09 to 130.44 ($t = -2.76, p < .05$). Similarly, diastolic blood pressure decreased significantly from 79.60 to 73.05 ($t = -3.93, p < .001$).

Conclusion & Recommendation: This study highlights that a community-based health promotion intervention improved knowledge, self-care behaviors, and blood pressure among people with hypertension. VHV involvement in health promotion could be a strategy that helps community hospitals overcome challenges caused by staff shortages; therefore, this strategy should be applied to other chronic diseases, such as diabetes and chronic kidney disease.

Keywords: Community-based, health promotion, hypertension, knowledge, self-care behaviors



Title: An Evaluation of PNLE Performance of BSN Graduates of DLSMHSI College of Nursing During Pre-Pandemic

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Abstract

Significance: The academic performance ratings of the Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) graduates can help determine the need for a fundamental shift in the idea of what constitutes a “quality” nursing education, aside from indicators from the areas of administration, teaching and learning resources, faculty, students, curriculum, and clinical experiences.

Aim: This study aimed to determine the relationship of the graduates' General Weighted Average (GWA) and Competency Assessment Grades (CAG) as predictors to passing the Philippine Nurse Licensure Examination (PNLE) during the pre-pandemic period, Batch 2015-2019.

Design: A descriptive, correlational design was used.

Participants & Methods: A review of academic records of BSN graduates was done employing total enumeration sampling method. Those with incomplete data were excluded. The names of the graduates were anonymized and saved into an Excel password-protected file. Descriptive statistics and Logistic Regression model were utilized at 0.05 level of significance.

Results: The BSN graduates achieved a mean GWA of 85.95, mean CAG of 81.92, and mean PNLE of 80.71 which translates to satisfactory performance rating. There is a positive “moderate” linear relationship between GWA and PNLE (p-value 0.628) While, there is a positive “weak” linear relationship between CAG and PNLE (p-value 0.226). The results showed that the higher the GWA and the CAG, the higher the PNLE rating. The multivariate linear regression showed that CAG is not statistically significant (p-value =0.121).

Conclusion & Recommendation: The Satisfactory performance rating revealed that the graduates have adequate knowledge for effective performance in demonstrating sufficient range of nursing skills to handle a clinical scenario and obtain a desired outcome.

Keywords: Philippine Nurse Licensure Examination, General Weighted Average, Competency Assessment Grades, BSN Graduates, Academic performance



Title: Life stress and sleep hygiene on sleep quality in school-aged children

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Abstract

Significance: Insufficient sleep is popular in school-aged children due to transformative lifestyles, low birth rate, and the desire to win at the start point in Taiwan's society. This made the school-aged children leave home early and return late as adults do.

Objective: This study aimed to explore the prevalence of sleep problems in school-aged children and to examine the influence of lifestyles and life stress on their sleep quality.

Design: A cross-sectional study design with stratified random sampling was used.

Methods and Participants: Participants were recruited from three civil elementary schools. There are 362 pairs of third- and fourth-grade students (172 boys, 190 girls) and their parents enrolled. The instruments used in this study included the Demographic Data Form, the Life Stress Questionnaire (LSQ), and the Children's Sleep Assessment Questionnaire (CSAQ). IBM SPSS statistics version 20.0 was used to analyze the data. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the distribution of sleep problems. Pearson correlation was used to analyze the relationships between the related factors and sleep, and multiple regressions were used to analyze the predictors of children's sleep quality.

Results: This study showed that the mean sleep duration was 8 hours 36 minutes. About 67.9% of children slept less than 9 hours per day, and only 13.5% of children were without sleep disturbances. Regression analysis showed that the children's life stress, sleep hygiene in diet, sleep routine, and sleep environment, and sleep disturbance could independently predict 32% of the variances of the children's sleep quality. The children who had worse sleep hygiene, and who had more life stress and severe sleep disturbance had poorer sleep quality.

Conclusion and suggestion: Sleep problems in school-aged children are prevalent in Taiwan. Children's lifestyles, life stress, and sleep disturbance have impacts on children's sleep quality. Parents and health providers could help them to express life stress, establish healthy lifestyles, and seek medical services to alleviate their sleep disturbances, and hence improve children's sleep quality.

Keywords: school-aged children, sleep quality, sleep hygiene, life stress



Title: The E-learning service quality of the first- and second-year student nurses during: The Covid-19 pandemic in a selected university in Angeles city

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Abstract

Significance: With the recent COVID-19 pandemic, lockdowns all around the world restricted people from leaving their homes. The pandemic caused a shift in the delivery of learning from the traditional classroom setting to e-Learning.

Aim: The study aims to describe the quality of e-Learning service received.

Design: The researchers utilized a descriptive research design to examine the quality of e-Learning service received.

Participants & Methods: The participants in the study are the first- and second-year student nurses enrolled in the BSN program during the summer period of the academic year 2019-2020 in a selected university in Angeles City, Pampanga using total enumeration. The researchers used the ELQ Questionnaire to measure the participants' perceived quality of e-Learning service and used a records review to attain the participants' academic performance which would be part of their demographic profile. Frequency and percentage distribution was used to describe the respondents and analyze each item while the mean measured the central tendency to attain the level of agreement for each construct. The study was conducted upon the approval of the Ethics Review Committee.

Results: The student nurses have agreed that the e-Learning service they have received satisfies all the constructs being related to e-Learning quality. Out of the eight constructs, the "Tangibles" was found to have the highest mean score. Albeit still having many students agree that this is of quality, the construct "Empathy" had scored the lowest. The quality of e-Learning services is important for the learning experience of the students. Despite the need to adapt quickly so as to not deny the students of their education, universities have proven that they are capable of providing quality services for online learning. **Conclusion:** the prevalent learning style amongst the students was the Perceptive learning style, and the preferred online learning environment among all the different learning styles was Relevance. Recommended by the author of COLLES recommend to have an in-depth reasoning as to why they prefer such an online learning environment or as to why such learning styles prefer a specific online learning environment.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The COVID-19 pandemic has brought a change in the learning experience. Despite the need to adjust to the new mode of learning, the student nurses believed that the quality of service being provided by their institution is of quality. This gives an idea as to how students nurses perceive e-Learning. With these findings, future studies may revolve around ways to further improve the e-Learning experience of student nurses.

Keywords: E-Learning, E-Learning Quality, Online Learning, Student nurses, COVID-19, Pandemic, Quantitative Research



Title: The Reinforcement of Health Statute for the Ageing Population in Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Muang District, Lampang Province.

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Abstract

Significance: The Health Statute of Aging was the community's public policy arising from the integration of Community groups, networks, local governments come to collectively brainstorm ideas to create The rules of the community were not laws, but they have social powers to govern themselves. The rules were created for sharing in peace and happiness.

Aim: (1) To establish a health statute for the ageing population in Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Mueang District, Lampang Province; (2) To participate in building health statute for the ageing population in Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Mueang District, Lampang Province.

Design: Participatory Action Research (PAR)

Participants & Methods: A sample of 60 people was obtained through purposive sampling. The research tools used were a draft statute for ageing population, participation questionnaires and focus group discussion. Data Analysis was used as descriptive statistics in this study and thematic analysis was used in examining inductive analysis using typology and taxonomy approaches.

Results: The reinforcement of health statute for the ageing population in Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Muang District, Lampang Province was divided into 11 chapters: (1) Philosophy and Principal Concept of Health System, (2) Term Definition, (3) Community Context, (4) Public Health Service for the Elderly, (5) Health Promotion for the Elderly, (6) Food Safety for the Elderly, (7) Quality of Life and Welfare of the Elderly, (8) Family Preparation for the Elderly, (9) Health Tourism and Natural Resource Environment, (10) Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district Networking and (11) Transitory Provisions. The results of the study showed that the overall participation in decision making were at high level.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The results of the Reinforcement of Health Statute for the Ageing It was a participatory public policy of representatives of all villages, Nikhom Phatthana Subdistrict, Mueang District, Lampang Province. Recommend to Nikhom Phatthana Subdistrict Administrative Organization adopting Reinforcement of Health Statute for the Ageing included in the district's strategic plan and carry out the preparation of an action plan to support to improve the quality of life of the elderly in the future.

Keywords: Health Statute, Ageing Society



Title: Student Nurses' Motivation in Pursuing Bachelor of Science in Nursing Before and During The COVID-19 Pandemic: A Phenomenological Inquiry

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Abstract

Significance: The findings of the study offer valuable information that could help in creating a system that could accommodate the shortcomings of nursing education during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

Aim: Given the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on people's daily living, the researchers explored the student nurse's motivation in pursuing Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Design: A descriptive phenomenological approach was employed in the study.

Participants & Methods: Data saturation was reached with 9 respondents from a selected university in Angeles City. A semi-structured interview containing questions regarding their motivations to study and the changes that they experienced with their education during the pandemic was utilized. The researchers obtained permission from the Ethics Review Board of the university to conduct the study. The selected respondents received an email that included informed consent, a brief introduction of the study, and a guide about their involvement in the data collection process. Colaizzi's method was implemented throughout the data collection and analysis.

Results: This study yielded 4 themes namely within motivation, Beyond motivation, Training Wheels, and New Environment, Same Passion. Together, the themes created the main theme Unfaltering Motivation as student nurses decided to continue pursuing nursing despite the presence of the COVID-19 phenomena.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The mode of education during quarantine doesn't allow them to have experiences that foster their intrinsic motivation which is why they primarily rely on extrinsic motivation. The gathered insights call out for improvements in the nursing educational program especially in dealing with student nurses' learning acquisition during circumstances such as the pandemic crisis. The nursing program and the institutions that offer nursing education should be able to fill out these shortcomings once the pandemic is over. The study proposes the construction of a quantitative study regarding student nurses' motivation during a pandemic with a larger number of respondents and wider inclusion of themes, continuation of the research study that focuses on the impact or changes after the COVID-19 pandemic, and construction of action research studies of the administrators, faculty, and other stakeholders to address the problem as to come up with a solution to improve the education of the student with this kind of crisis or phenomena.

Keywords: COVID-19, Motivation, Nursing, Student nurses, Qualitative research



Title: Correlation between Nurses' Emotional Exhaustion and Stressor during the Outbreak of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in China: A cross-Sectional Survey

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Abstract

Significance: Stressors may be among the most important factors affecting nurses' lives and may represent a crisis in the clinic. Emotional exhaustion may be provoked by stressors. Nurses' working conditions during the outbreak of COVID-19 should be studied and acknowledged.

Aim: To investigate emotional exhaustion and stressors of hospital nurses in three provinces of China in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to analyze the relevant factors.

Design: The study is a cross-sectional design.

Participants & Methods: Six hospitals from three provinces in China were selected. Participants were divided into 3 groups: nurses had experience caring patients with COVID-19, emergency department nurses and inpatient department nurses. The Chinese version of the Inventory-General Survey scale, and the nurses' work stressor scale were used to identify nurses' emotional exhaustion and stressors respectively.

Results: One hundred participants were enrolled. The total average scores of emotional exhaustions were (M=32.15, SD=0.9), (M=25.27, SD=1.29) and (M=26.41, SD=1.43) in these three groups. The total average scores of emotional exhaustions among three groups were significantly different ($P<0.05$). Compared with the total mean score of stressors in three groups, there was a horizontal difference ($P<0.05$). The emotional exhaustion of nurses was positively correlated with the stressors. Nurses' profession and work, interpersonal relationships and management influenced nurses' emotional exhaustion.

Conclusion & Recommendation: During this COVID-19 outbreak, nurses in the hospitals designated to treat COVID-19 patients were under higher stress than other, with obvious emotional exhaustion and moderate correlation with nurses' work stress which should be a cause for concern. Due to the limitations of the survey, it is not possible to extract more comprehensive correlation factors of emotional exhaustion in nurses from this study. Thus, further in-depth study is needed.

Keywords: COVID-19, Emotional exhaustion, Stressor, Correlation



Title: Associations between anxiety and social stigma related to COVID-19 infection among nursing students

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Abstract

Significance: Nursing students are among frontline health care team. Their psychosocial will affects their well being as well as quality of care. Therefore, it is important to aware of anxiety related Covid-19 infection and social stigma associated with Covid-19 among nursing students.

Aim: This descriptive research study aims to study the anxiety about COVID-19 of students of Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Phayao, and to study associations between anxiety related Covid-19 infection and social stigma associated with Covid-19 among nursing students.

Design: A descriptive descriptive cross sectional study.

Participants & Methods: The population were 402 nursing student of the Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Phayao students, academic year 2021. Instruments used were anxiety related Covid-19 infection questionnaire and social stigma associated with Covid-19.

Results: It was found that about half (47.2 %) of nursing students had anxiety at moderate level, and 37.3 % had high level of anxiety. There was no relationship between anxiety related to Covid-19 with age, year of study, sex, and history of closed contact with an infected person. However, anxiety related to Covid-19 was positively associated with social stigma related with Covid-19 ($r = .145, p < .01$).

Conclusion & Recommendation: Nursing students should be provided with correct information about Covid-19 prevention, transmission, and treatments, in order to decrease their anxiety as well as social stigma related to Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, Anxiety, Social stigma



Title: Exploring the physiological and psychological impact of COVID-19 pandemic to the academic experience of bachelor of science and nursing (BSN) students of National University

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Abstract

Background: Covid-19 pandemic had been affecting students physiologically and psychologically that could have an impact to their academic experience. The researcher used longitudinal mixed method, which is a combination of quantitative and qualitative research. The researcher gathered data from 193 National University nursing students through survey questionnaires and interview. In quantitative research, the physiological experiences of BSN students stated that they are having trouble sleeping at night and irregularity in sleep pattern; while in psychological aspect, most of the respondent's experience anxiety that their family might get infected by the virus and fear towards the future. On the other hand, the qualitative results shown in this research has a congruent result to the quantitative research in which most of the participants had mentioned that due to irregularity or difficulty falling asleep and difficulty concentration during online classes leads them to have poor cognitive functioning. Moreover, they have also stated that most of them has fears regarding their future due to the reason that they have been lacking in nursing skills.

Keywords: Pandemic psychological status Physiological status, Stressors, Coping strategies, Adaptation, Social interaction, Personal growth, Family issues, Job environment, Effective, Stress management.



Title: Perceived stress levels on online classes among nursing students of National University-Manila

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Abstract

Background: This study determined the perceived stress levels of 183 nursing students of National University-Manila in online class. Descriptive comparative and correlational design were utilized for the study design. The Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and a survey were utilized to determine the overall stress on online classes of the respondents.

Methodology: The data analysis used for the profile of the respondents was frequency and distribution percentage. The ANOVA was used for testing the difference on the level of stress of the respondents. A Chi Square and contingency coefficient analysis was used to determine the correlation between the perceived stress levels on online classes of the respondents to their profile variables.

Results: Student respondents showed a high stress level with a mean perceived stress score of 30.69 when it comes to online class. In addition, age group, gender, place of residence, year level, number of units enrolled, number of units of major subjects enrolled of student respondents do not affect their perception level.

Conclusion: The finding of the study shows no significant relationship between the perceived stress levels to the variables age, gender and year level. However, the variables, place of residency, number of units enrolled and number of units of the major subjects yielded a significant correlation. The number of units enrolled by respondents is moderately correlated to the perceived stress level on online learning. The number of units of major enrolled by the respondents is significantly moderately correlated (+0.526) to the perceived stress level of online learning.

Recommendation: Therefore, it is suggested that a qualitative study be performed on the lived experiences of the students during the course of online learning. Variables such as gadgets used, type of internet provider, and teacher outlook should also be considered. A support system for students struggling in online class should also be provided.

Keywords: Online Classes, Nursing Students, Pandemic, Perceived Stress Levels, Perceived Stress Scale



Title: Participatory learning and post-training support in capacity building for caregivers of dependent older persons, Chiang Rai, Thailand

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Abstract

Significance: There are growing needs of long-term care for dependent older persons in Thailand. Trained caregivers are in high demand amidst critical shortage of formal services for this population. A capacity building programme that is responsive to needs of older persons and caregivers is therefore warranted.

Aim: We aimed to develop a capacity building programme for caregivers of dependent older persons working in a long-term care initiative project.

Design: This study was part of a large action research project aiming at improving care of dependent older persons.

Participants & Methods: A situational analysis was conducted to identify gaps in caregivers' capacity in managing care of dependent older persons. A capacity building programme was then developed and piloted. 50 caregivers were involved in focus group discussions and a set of capacity building activities.

Results: At the beginning of the project, caregivers reported low confidence in managing care of dependent older persons due to the lack of post-training professional support. Our capacity building covered a two-day training session and post-training support. The training, which was guided by participatory learning, covered knowledge and skills for the following care management activities: assessment, interventions, and re-assessment. Assessment and reassessment focused on activities of daily living and quality of life. The interventions consisted of the management of air, accident, bladder and bowel continence, diet and drugs, exercise, emotion and hobby, first aids and basic life support, and gum and dental hygiene or ABCDEFGH. Post-training support was aimed to facilitate and enhance the ability of caregivers in implementing care management plans in the community. The post-training support consisted of care management guidelines, mobile application, and technical support from case managers. Caregivers were satisfied with the guidelines and reported an improvement in their confidence in care management of dependent older persons. Their knowledge was already high at the beginning and therefore remained unchanged at the evaluation.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Our capacity building appeared to be successful in improving caregivers' confidence. This may be due to the use of participatory training and post-training support to correctly identify learning needs and narrow gaps. Post-training support enhanced their ability to practically solve problems and implement care interventions.

Keywords: Capacity building, caregiver, long-term care, older people



Title: Good foods for good friends: development of a multimedia to promote food selection, attitude and knowledge of five food groups among third graders, Chiang Rai, Thailand

Authors: Thunchanok Arjariya, Napassanant Wongkrongsak, Nattanon Sainglam, Thipwara Phoemsuwan, Thanchanok Buntham, Thitima Jongketkan, Napasorn Pengsan, & Natcha Wongsam

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Abstract

Significance: Overnutrition and undernutrition remain a public health problem among school-aged children. Among other factors, the children's lack of right attitude and knowledge about food consumption and the inability to select food contribute to unhealthy eating.

Aim: We aimed to develop a multimedia to educate third graders five food groups.

Design: This is an educational multimedia development project.

Participants & Methods: We assessed health status of third graders using secondary school health data and interviewed a school health teacher to identify health issues and needed educational interventions. An instructional plan was developed and a storyboard was created. A prototype multimedia was assessed by three nurse lecturers. The final multimedia was piloted with 14 third graders in a local school in Chiang Rai.

Results: The 7-minute animated multimedia was based on a story of two primary school students who exchange their experiences with healthy and unhealthy eating behaviours and the consequences. Mali, who eats healthily, stays healthy and experiences no illnesses. Makham, who does not eat healthily, falls ill. Mali introduces Makham to five food groups, shows him common examples, and describes the benefits of healthy eating. Makham then changes his eating behaviours and becomes healthy again. After watching the multimedia, the participants were asked to draw five food groups on a paper plate. These drawings were used for the evaluation purpose of the project. Thirteen students (92.86%) demonstrated the correct choice of five food groups.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The multimedia seems to suit the primary school students in terms of its contents, viewer's engagement, and attention. A pre-test/post-test design may be used to assess the effectiveness of the media in improving students' attitude, knowledge and practice regarding five food groups.

Keywords: Five food groups, primary school, multimedia, story
The International Conference Series

Moving Forward in Unity:
Nursing through the COVID-19 Pandemic



November 22-23, 2021

Title: “Noyna, the Devil Lice and the Angel Mother”: Development of a multimedia for educating first and second graders about head lice, Chiang Rai, Thailand

Authors: Titapa Chainual, Darin Thikaow, Kamonchanok Khamma, Nutchana Na matkham, Nutthanun Permkeasorn, Nutphimon Thipakaew, Nattikan Langkapin & Trasaphorn Saileamthong

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Abstract

Significance: Head lice or pediculosis capitis is the most common parasitic infection among children, especially girls, in developing countries. The infestation has negative impacts on children’s health, personality, social interactions and learning. Our survey in a local primary school in Chiang Rai showed that head lice was still a problem to many young girls.

Aim: We aimed to develop a multimedia to educate first and second graders about prevention and management of head lice.

Design: This is an educational multimedia development project which was part of a school health nursing practicum.

Participants & Methods: An instructional plan for head lice prevention and management was developed and a storyboard was created. A prototype multimedia was assessed by three nurse lecturers. The final multimedia was piloted with 25 first and second graders in a local primary school in Chiang Rai.

Results: Taking a family-based approach, the 4-minute multimedia portrays a story of a young girl, Noyna, lice and a mother. The lice represent the Devil which presents threats to Noyna. The mother symbolises the Angel who provides protection. Corresponding musical tunes were carefully added to the clip to augment the story ambience. The scene starts with Noyna becoming unwell from hair lice infestation. The mother angel comforts Noyna, helps her getting rid of the devil lice, and teaches her how to prevent and manage the lice. Noyna gets her healthiness back and appreciates the joyous life that is free of head lice. After watching the multimedia, the students were assessed for their knowledge about causes and impacts of head lice and steps for shampooing. 80% of the students answered correctly about causes and impacts of head lice, and 70.41% correctly identified steps of shampooing.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The multimedia appears to be able to engage and educate first and second graders. A pre-test/post-test design may be used to assess the effectiveness of the media in improving students’ knowledge about head lice.

Keywords: Head lice, multimedia, primary school children, story



Title: Nursing Student Adjustment in COVID-19 Pandemic Situation

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Abstract

Significance: Students' transition in COVID-19 pandemic may be most difficult challenges that nursing students will encounter in their living and learning adjustment. With challenges, we will explore how well students cope with the college demands in pandemic situation.

Aim: The purpose of this study was to examine nursing student adjustment in COVID-19 pandemic situation and compare differences in student adjustment in different academic year.

Design: The cross-section descriptive study was performed. We followed the concept of Baker and Stryk's adjustment (1984) that includes adjustment on learning, affection, social, and activity.

Participants & Methods: Total of 236 nursing students in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th academic year were stratified selection to this study in order to examine how well their adjustment could be when they had higher experience in learning adjustment on greater college year. Participants accessed SurveyMonkey online to complete the 3-item general information and the 40-item Student Adjustment Questionnaire with 5 Likert scale, ranged from totally disagree (1) and totally agree (5): learning (10-item), affection (10-item), social (10-item) and activity adjustment (10-item). The reliability was acceptable for the scale with Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.963 and for subscales of learning ($\alpha=.878$), affection ($\alpha=.883$), social ($\alpha=.947$), and activity adjustment ($\alpha=.918$).

Results: Findings revealed that the mean score was high for student adjustment scale (163.34 ± 19.54) and subscales of social (42.59 ± 5.41), affection (41.13 ± 5.70), activity (40.19 ± 5.97) and learning (39.41 ± 5.44). The mean scores of the student adjustment were also high in the 2nd year (162.11 ± 19.01), 3rd year (167.48 ± 22.54), and 4th year (161.90 ± 17.86). Compared to differences in academic years, no significant differences in adjustment were confirmed ($F = 1.739, p > .05$). There were no significant differences in adjustment subscales for learning, social, and activity ($p_s > .05$) on different academic years except affection adjustment ($F = 5.356, p < .05$). The third-year students had significant greater affection adjustment score than the second- (Mean difference = 2.8, $p < .05$) and the fourth-year students (Mean difference = 2.74, $p < .05$).

Conclusion & Recommendation: The student adjustment in the nursing college was highly coping with situation and the measures of COVID-19 prevention and control. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic had affected their learning, affection, social and activity adjustment. Therefore, it would be better support to nursing student adaptation for learning, affection, social and activity to overcome barriers to prevent stress and depression in the COVID-19 challenges.

Keywords: Nursing Student, COVID-19 Pandemic, Student Adjustment, Differences in Student Adjustment



Title: Awareness and Preventive Behaviors on The Coronavirus disease 2019 of Nursing students in Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Chonburi.

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Abstract

Significance: The COVID-19 outbreak has affected people in many ways including social, economic, and educational. Due to this outbreak, lifestyles have been changed. Therefore, there must be self-awareness and preventive behaviors to protect ourselves, including nursing students. There are specific trainings and guidelines in the field of health science when faced with the situation of the COVID-19 outbreak. Therefore, awareness and effective disease prevention behaviors on COVID-19 is important ask for the nursing students.

Aim: The purpose of this research was to study preventive behaviors of nursing students on the Coronavirus disease 2019.

Design: A exploratory qualitative research design was used.

Participants & Methods: The protection motivation theory explained by Rogers (1986) was used as a conceptual framework in this study. The participants (Stratified random sampling, Purposive sampling) involved in this study were nursing students (227 number) with aged of 18 years or older, both male and female in 1st – 4th year. Data were collected using questionnaires divided into 3 parts: 1) General information 2) Awareness questionnaire for preventing the COVID-19 3) Behavioral questionnaire for preventing the COVID-19.

Results: The results of the research showed that awareness of the prevention of COVID-19 among students of Boromarajonani College of Nursing Chonburi was at the highest level in the range of 4.24-5.00 (Mean = 4.8062). However, the prevention behaviors were in the moderate range of 2.34 – 3.67 (Mean = 2.8987). Hence the awareness of self-protection against COVID-19 was highest compared to the prevention behaviors of COVID-19. The correlation analysis revealed a statistically significant positive correlation between awareness and prevention behaviors of coronavirus 2019 ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion & Recommendation: Awareness of COVID-19 prevention suggested that if there is a large number of cases, nursing student showed self-defense behaviors against COVID-19. Moreover, prevention awareness should be encouraged which will result in more disease prevention.

Keywords: Nursing students, The Coronavirus disease 2019 Awareness, Preventive Behaviors.



Title: Coping strategies to perceived school-related stresses in the implementation of flexible learning amidst COVID-19 pandemic among nursing students at national University-Manila

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Abstract

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has widely affected many individuals' mental health, mainly the students under pressure from their academic studies. The study aims to identify and provide knowledge of coping strategies that students can utilize. This descriptive-correlation study presents the results of the coping strategies used by nursing students from the first year to fourth year level at the National University-Manila to cope with perceived school-related stresses.

Methodology: The researchers will utilize stratified random sampling to have fairness in selecting the respondents. The researchers aim to gather the needed data from the 300 target respondents using the tools of standardized questionnaires entitled Ways of coping questionnaire by Lazarus and Folkman and the perception of Academic Stress scale by Bedewy and Gabriel. The Ways of Coping questionnaire includes the Positive Appraisal, Planning/ Resolution, Escape, Distancing, Acceptance/ Resignation, Denial, and Social Support.

Results: Results revealed that was always used by the students as their coping strategy followed by social support than the other coping strategies like a positive appraisal, planning/resolution, distancing, and the students usually used acceptance/resignation, and as for the denial of the problem and feelings, students sometimes used this as their coping strategy.

Conclusion: The nursing students, mostly female with the age of 19, are affected by the pandemic in terms of flexible learning. Majority of them were mainly concerned about failing the course. However, the study reveals that students' coping strategies are based on the level of stress they are experiencing.

Keyword: -



Title: Factors related to depression of online learning during: The COVID-19 pandemic situation among nursing students

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Abstract

Significance: The COVID-19 pandemic, constitutes an extraordinary health, social, and economic global challenges. The impact on people's mental health is expected to be high. Nursing students in higher education who are facing online learning challenges, and future job opportunities are among the most at-risk group for psychological issues.

Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine factors related to depression of online learning on the COVID-19 pandemic among nursing students.

Design: The cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted to collect data and analyze with descriptive statistics and Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient.

Participants & Methods: We used Blazer's theory of depression origin in late life (1982) to guide this study. The purposive sampling is of a total sample of 233 male and female nursing students aged 18 years or older and received online learning in 1st - 4th academic year. Data were collected by using the questionnaires composed of 6 parts: 1) General information 2) Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) 9 items 3) Suanprung Stress Test-20 (SPST) 20 items 4) Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression scale (CES-D) 20 items 5) Friendship Intimacy (FI) 12 items, and 6) Online social network addiction 13 items. The internal consistency reliability of the instruments was acceptable for PSQI ($\alpha=0.775$), SPST ($\alpha=0.945$), CES-D ($\alpha=0.847$), FI ($\alpha=0.884$), and online social network addiction ($\alpha=0.860$).

Results: The results showed that 46.78 % of nursing students had depression with mean score of 16.21 ($SD=2.12$). Depression was highest prevalence among the 2nd year students (16.74%), followed by the 1st year (14.59 %), 4th year (9.87 %), and 3rd year students (5.58 %). Depression was negatively correlated with the college years ($\rho = -.248$, $p < .01$). However, sleep quality ($\rho = .453$), stress ($\rho = .733$), friendship intimacy ($\rho = .320$), and online social network addiction ($\rho = .380$) were significantly positive correlated with depression ($ps < .01$).

Conclusion & Recommendation: The college years, sleep quality, stress, friendship intimacy and online social network addiction could have affected on depression among nursing students. Therefore, it should have some creative activities to promote sleep quality, friendship intimacy, online social network addiction, and stress management skills that supports the adaptation and prevention of depression among nursing students in online learning situations.

Keyword: COVID-19 Pandemic, Depression, Nursing Students, Online Learning, Stress

The International Conference Series

Moving Forward in Unity:

Nursing through the COVID-19 Pandemic



November 22-23, 2021

Title: Transition of Newly Graduated Nurses: An Integrative Review

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Abstract

Significance: Transition of newly graduated nurses is a challenging and stressful process in which newly graduated nurses incorporate changes and attain the role transition from new graduates to qualified nurses. It is a pivotal phase of nurses' profession and impacts the longevity of nurses' careers. Newly graduated nurses have been reported experienced varied stressors during transition process, a notable intention to leave position and turnover rate in the first year of transition were found among newly graduated nurses, which posed risk to newly graduated nurses' well-being, patient safety, and increased the management cost of healthcare institutions. To recognize the transition of newly graduated nurses and influencing factors is the foundation of formulating effective interventions and enhance the successful transition of newly graduated nurses, which in turn promotes the newly graduated nurses' retention.

Aim: To synthesize the knowledge of transition of newly graduated nurse.

Design: An integrative review was used for this study. The review was guided by the Whittemore and Knafl's method.

Participants & Methods: The literature search was conducted using the electronic databases of PubMed, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), and Web of Science. No limiter was placed on publication date. Articles were included if they were: (1) peer-reviewed original primary research studies, (2) published in English with full-text, (3) conducted among newly graduated nurses with no more than one-year working experiences. Seventeen articles met the inclusion criteria and were included in this review. Eligible articles were critically appraised using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool.

Results: Newly graduated nurses perceived stress, lack of knowledge, unanticipated responsibilities, and uncivilized interpersonal relationship in workplace, they were not adequately supported during the transition process. Organizational support and personal characteristics are possibly the key influencing factors to facilitate or hinder newly graduated nurses' transition.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The findings shed light on the importance of understanding the experiences of transition of newly graduated nurses and the factors influencing the transition.

Keyword: Transition, Newly graduated nurses, Experience, Influencing factor



Title: Perceptions of nursing students on the proposed limited face-to-face classes amidst COVID-19 pandemic, Manila, Philippines

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Abstract

Significance: The following entities that will benefit from this study are nursing students, school administrators, teachers, LGU of Manila, CHED, and future researchers.

Aim: The study aimed to determine the perceptions of the nursing students of the proposed limited face-to-face classes amidst COVID-19 pandemic in terms of readiness, safety and fear, and expenses involved when the limited face-to-face class will be implemented.

Design: Descriptive research method using survey and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was used to determine students' perceptions

Participants and Methods: The respondents of the study included 169 graduating nursing students from the 3 campuses of CEU. The study utilized research-made instruments based on the CHED guidelines and from the results of related literature and studies. Frequency, percentage distribution, mean scores, and standard deviation were used to describe the students' profiles and perceptions. FGD results were analyzed by means of thematic analysis. While t-test and ANOVA were utilized to describe the difference in the students' perception according to profile.

Results: Majority of the respondents were females aged 21 years old and most of them are from the Manila campus. Level 4 Nursing students agreed to join the limited face-to-face classes amidst pandemic, considering the readiness, safety and fear about COVID-19 and its underlying risks, and additional expenses involved. There is a significant difference in the perceptions of the nursing students on the proposed limited face-to-face classes when grouped according to their gender and campus.

Conclusion and Recommendation: The level 4 students prefer to attend the limited face-to-face class. They are ready and willing to follow the safety protocols and guidelines imposed by the institution. However, safety and fear, and expenses still pose great concern for the students.

Keyword: Nursing students, limited face-to-face classes, graduating students, pandemic, readiness, safety, fear, expenses



Title: Effective Teacher Characteristics in Higher Education from Nursing Student Perspective

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Abstract

Significance: Characteristics of effective teacher in higher education posit outcomes of student achievement that is maximize through efficient classroom processes and high quality of teaching. It is necessary to explore how effective teacher characteristics were appreciated by students to support effective learning.

Aim: We aimed at exploring characteristics of effective teacher in higher education from nursing students' perspective and compared nursing students' perspective in different years.

Design: A cross-sectional descriptive research design was used.

Participants & Methods: There were 200 nursing students who were convenience sampling from the second-, the third- and the fourth-year students. Participants completed online SurveyMonkey for general information and 67-item effective teacher scale in higher education (TESHE): Teaching-related behavior (45-item, TRB), Subject matter expertise (10-item, SME), Relational expertise (7-item, RE), and Personality (5-item, P) with 4-Likert scale. TESHE was direct translated by researchers, identified equivalence of translation by 5 bilingual specialists, reconciliation and cognitive interview. Content validity of TESHE-Thai was acceptable for the item (0.67–1.00) and the scale (0.98), the reliability was adequate for the scale ($\alpha = 0.982$) and subscales of TRB ($\alpha = 0.973$), SME ($\alpha = 0.918$), RE ($\alpha = 0.944$), Personality ($\alpha = 0.856$).

Results: There were 95% of female, 33% of the second-, 32% of the third-, 33.5% of the fourth-year students, and mean aged of 21 years old (ranged 18–32). Students reported high mean score of their expectation for the effective teacher characteristics (234.48 ± 27.98). The mean scores were all high on TRB (156.18 ± 19.10), SME (36.44 ± 4.19), RE (24.88 ± 3.71) and personality (16.98 ± 2.70). The nursing students in higher grades had significantly higher anticipated characteristics of effective teacher ($F_{2,197} = 6.86, p < 0.001$): the subscales of TRB ($F_{2,197} = 5.79, p < 0.01$), SME ($F_{2,197} = 8.33, p < 0.01$), RE ($F_{2,197} = 7.71, p < 0.01$) and personality ($F_{2,197} = 5.44, p < 0.01$) also significantly differed in different academic year. In multiple comparisons, the third-year students had higher expected for effective teacher characteristics than second-year students for TRB (Mean difference–MD=10.97, $p < 0.01$), SME (MD=2.73, $p < 0.01$), RE (MD=1.50, $p < 0.01$) and personality (MD=1.50, $p < 0.01$). Mean difference on SME between the third- and the fourth-year students was significant (MD=2.73, $p < 0.01$), and mean difference on RE between the fourth- and the second-year students was significant (MD=1.95, $p < 0.01$).

Conclusion & Recommendation: There are high expectation of characteristics of effective teacher from nursing students' perspective which is derived from effective teaching, subject and relational expertise, and good personality. Nursing students anticipate to be provided an efficient teaching from effective teacher that promotes achievement outcome of their learning.

Keywords: Effective Teacher, Characteristics of Good Teacher, Nursing Students, SurveyMonkey



Title: Health and social partnership working in older person care: a descriptive qualitative study

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Abstract

Significance: Both health and social organizations need to work together to deliver comprehensive services to older people and their family. However, the working relationships between health and social organization are not well studied.

Aim: To examine the models of health and social partnership working in delivering aged care in five communities, Chiang Rai, Thailand

Design: A descriptive qualitative design was used.

Participants & Methods: This study was guided by partnership working models suggested by the Recovery College Greenwich. We conducted five focus groups discussions in five districts, Chiang Rai Province, Thailand. A content analysis was used.

Results: Health-social partnership working in aged care in Chiang Rai communities was operated in four different models: networking model, referral systems model, consortium model, and multi-agency working model. The networking model was employed in two communities. The remaining settings used referral systems, consortium, and multi-agency working models. The communities with networking models were still at an early stage of aged care development. The community using a referral model experienced a number of progresses. Aged care under the consortium and multi-agency working model continued to grow in terms of services, working relationships and capacities. The limitations of the networking model concerned the fact that no one sees the whole picture of aged care systems and the missing links remain unresolved.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The consortium and multi-agency working models were the most effective in aged care development. Appropriate strategies should be put in place when selecting and implementing health and social partnership working models in older person care.

Keywords: Health and social partnership, older person, qualitative research



Title: Technological resources used in virtual learning and coping strategies of nursing students

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Abstract

Significance: The COVID-19 pandemic in the Philippines caused nursing schools to halt face-to-face learning activities and switch to a flexible learning approach in March 2020. However, the implementation would cause problems for students with limited internet access or no gadget available. This study provides a clear and actual picture of the current situations of Nursing students who are subjected to virtual learning as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic to help academe and other agencies collaborate to help students comply to the online class. By implementing student-centered interventions, schools and educators play a significant role in addressing these challenges during this pandemic.

Aim: This study aimed to describe the learning styles the technological resources used in virtual learning and the coping strategies of nursing students

Design: A quantitative descriptive correlational research was used.

Participants & Methods: The study used a total enumeration of all the 540 Nursing students in the College of Nursing of NEUST, but only 502 or 92.96 percent of the respondents from levels 1 to 4 voluntarily participated in the research.

Results: Analysis of data revealed that most of the respondent's internet connection is too slow; the speed usually is less than 25mpbs. Moreover, in terms of virtual experiences, most of the students answered they got stressed out when disconnected in their Google Meet RLE duty. Correlation analysis was used to determine the relationship between the profile and technological resources; virtual learning experiences, and coping strategies of the respondents. Profile variables include the year level, type of residence, monthly income, monthly budget for internet, and type of internet connection; technological resources in virtual learning in terms of availability of internet connection and availability of gadget or computer; virtual learning experiences in terms of submission of academic requirements, accomplishing laboratory skills, and performing alternative related learning experiences. All correlations were significant at a 0.05 level of significance except for the type of residence. Nursing students at NEUST confronted different barriers as they tried to adapt to online classes.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The economic consequences of the pandemic heightened disparities in nursing education, often in favor of those with greater access to resources. Without appropriate intervention, barriers to online learning would not just affect the education and training of future nurses. By implementing student-centered interventions, schools and educators play a significant role in addressing these challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.

Keywords: Technological Resources, Nursing Students, Virtual Experiences, Coping Strategies, Education



Title: Struggles and survival in online classes: A voice from the college students

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Abstract

Significance: As evidence-based reference for revisiting the policies and guidelines in the implementation of the learning management system of the university. The school administrators can be assisted through the result of the study on re-tooling of teachers considering the lessons learned from this study

Aim: To find meaning on the challenges and adaptation of participants by hearing their voice through their lived experiences.

Design: Qualitative phenomenological design

Participants & Methods: An online questionnaire was administered to 120 students from Health-science programs (Nursing, Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Medical Technology)and Non-health science programs(Accountancy, International Hospitality Management, Tourism and Business Administration). The responses to the initial questionnaire were used to develop an in-depth interview guide to a purposively selected group of 30 participants. FGD were conducted via zoom cloud using predetermined questions with 10 participants per session. A series of various probing questions were employed as follow up. The interviews were recorded with consent from participants and the files were later downloaded for transcription purposes. Consequently, participants were asked to read the transcripts to confirm that their views were accurate, well documented, and not distorted.

Results: Based on an analysis of participant responses, primary themes emerged and 11 subsequent themes concerned with challenges and adaptation. The sub-themes on challenges that were confirmed across the response of the participants were: **Behavioral intention**, **Role expectations**, **Effective equipment and gadgets**, **Adjustment to learning pedagogy**, **Technology literacy**, **Home environment**. Sub-themes that described adaptation : **Parental/family support**, **Availability of resources**, **Time horizon**, **Hurdles leading to self-reflection**.

Conclusion and Recommendations : The lessons to further contribute to what is known about challenges and adaptation of the college students pertains to flexibility of teaching modalities, delivery of essential and establishing the minimum expected learning outcome in online classes and safeguarding their mental health.

Keywords : Challenges, Adaptation



Title: Perceived readiness and satisfaction in teaching online during COVID-19 pandemic among faculty members of college of allied health at National University - Manila

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Abstract

Purpose: Faculty readiness and satisfaction to teach online is a state of faculty preparedness for online classes and is considered a significant factor of quality in online courses. This study aims to determine the perceived readiness and satisfaction to teach online during covid 19 pandemic among the faculty members of the college of allied health at national university- manila.

Methods: Researchers use correlation research design to measure relationship between two variables without making a statement about cause and effect. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to correlate the faculties perceived readiness and satisfaction in online teaching.

Findings: Respondent's readiness to online teaching amidst the new normal of teaching seemed to be extremely ready ($m = 4.22$). The participants also seemed to be satisfied in their performance in the new way of teaching (of 3.82).

Conclusion: Analysis of the study obtained that there is a weak negative correlation between the faculty readiness on teaching online and the faculty assessment on their level of Satisfaction in online teaching. Thus, there is also no significant relationship between the two variables used in the foregoing study.

Recommendation: The researchers recommend the CHED shall establish and provide some programs that could help the educators to cope with the challenges brought up by the new normal setting. The academic institution and its board shall promulgate some activities, workshops and trainings that could enhance the knowledge of the instructors, professors, and teaching aides towards the utilization of ICT or Information and Communication Technologies during the COVID-19 pandemic

Keywords: Course design, COVID-19, Faculty's readiness, Faculty's satisfaction, Online class, Online learning, Online teaching.



Title: Baccalaureate nursing education in Mongolia based on WHO Global standards**Authors:** Baigalmaa Dovdon¹, Batbold Dovdon²**Authors' Affiliation:** ¹Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences, ² New Medicine University, Mongolia**Corresponding Email:** baigalmaa.do@mnums.edu.mn

Abstract

Significance: Major changes in nursing education have occurred over the past decades. In 1993, a baccalaureate nursing program was established at Medical College in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The growth of nursing education has been rapid, with many international collaborative efforts accelerating the development of nursing education. It has become a critical issue to improve training environment and equipment, faculty development, to develop teaching methodology in order to prepare more competitive professionals with good manner that compatible to demands and needs of modern society.

Aim: This study aimed to assess the quality of the baccalaureate nursing education program in Mongolia.

Design: A descriptive cross-sectional research design was used.

Participants & Methods: 107 faculty members in 13 higher educational institutions were selected for the research using purposive census sampling. The study was carried out from June 1 to September 7, 2021. The WHO's Global Standards for the Initial Education of Professional Nurses and Midwives (2009), was used as the organizing framework.

Results: The finding of the study show that majority of the faculty members 43.3% had 1-5 years' clinical experience and 25.6% had 6-10 years of teaching experience respectively. Teaching experience of faculty members showed significant relations in the quality of mission/vision/ goals/objectives ($p=0.005$), curriculum and instruction ($p=0.027$), administration of nursing program ($p=0.025$), faculty development program ($p=0.003$), physical structure and equipment ($p=0.015$), student services ($p=0.017$), admission of students ($p=0.01$) and quality assurance system ($p=0.007$). This study revealed that faculty members agreed with a grand weighted mean of 3.57 out of 4.00 that the nursing education program is of good quality in Mongolia.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The teaching experience of teachers showed a significant relationship with the quality of nursing education programs in all the quality assessment indicators. No significant difference was found in all the quality criteria of nursing education programs with regards to the profile of instructors; clinical experience and job category. The study encourages management of higher educational institutions to emphasize teaching experience as one of the criteria that merit consideration for the recruitment of faculty members for a baccalaureate nursing education program.

Keywords: Baccalaureate nursing education program, Faculty member



Title: Development and validation of a new Android based mobile diabetic foot early self-assessment application, Bali, Indonesia

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Abstract

Significance: The most common serious complication associated with diabetes is diabetic foot ulcers. The main thing that is suspected to be the trigger for the many occurrences of diabetic foot is the delay in early detection by the patients themselves and their belief in performing an independent foot screen. These conditions require breakthroughs that are creative, innovative, effective, and easy to do independently by patients anytime and anywhere.

Aim: This study aimed to develop a new mobile phone app, and validate an android based of Mobile Diabetic Foot Early Self-Assessment (M-DFEET application) with simple features for use independently among patients with type 2 diabetes and determine the patient's belief to routinely perform foot examinations.

Design: The research design used is a quantitative non-experimental study.

Participants & Methods: The methodological review is carried out in two phases: we develop a new mobile phone app, namely the M-DFEET application, and test the internal consistency reliability and construct validity of the tool. The participants were thirty patients who had type 2 diabetes and had no foot ulceration and severe systematic disorders from Blahbatuh II Public Health Center, Gianyar, Bali.

Results: The development of the M-DFEET application includes modules that support simple features. The features include a login feature, the main menu (home) containing the patient's identity, diabetes form check regarding a question feature about patient beliefs in performing foot examinations, foot assessment items (see, touch, sensation), conclusions, recommendation, health education about foot care, and notification. The theoretical foundation of the health belief model was applied. The statistical analysis result showed that the content validity of the M-DFEET application was acceptable (I-CVI was 1.00) and had good internal consistency (*Cronbach's alpha* = 0.74).

Conclusion & Recommendation: The M-DFEET application demonstrated promising, valid, and reliable features to engage patients with type 2 diabetes in assessing their feet. Through the application, patients can perform early detection independently anytime and anywhere, integrated with sustainable patient education. The implementation of this application tool is expected to contribute to evidence-based nursing practice. However, further work is needed to investigate the effectiveness of the application toward the behavior of patients in preventing foot ulcers with long-term follow-up.

Keywords: diabetic foot, mobile application, type 2 diabetes, health belief model

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Title: Cyberchondria as predictor of unverified online health information sharing during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract

Significance: The COVID-19 pandemic has driven fear among the public, wherein an emerging phenomenon is cyberchondria, defined as the distressing repeated health-related searches on the Internet. Termed as a “massive infodemic”, the health crisis allowed for circulation of fake news. The coincidence of cyberchondria and abundance of information may lead to hazardous sharing of unverified information.

Aim: We aimed to assess if having a cyberchondriac behavior (CB) can predict unverified online health information sharing (UOHIS) during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Design: A correlational quantitative research design was used.

Participants & Methods: Five hundred and seventeen (517) undergraduate and graduate students were taken through quota and volunteer sampling in a selected university in Angeles City. Cyberchondria Severity Scale-12 (CSS-12) was utilized to assess CB, while Theory of Planned Behavior/Theory of Reasoned Action (TPB/TRA) Scale for identification of UOHIS. Spearman rho and linear and multiple regression analysis were employed to analyze the data.

Results: The students surveyed were around the age of 22-23 years old ($\bar{x}=22.66$, ± 6.02), majority were females (279, 53.97%), undergraduates (384, 74.28%), and were using social media as a source of health information (368, 71.18%). Findings revealed a statistically significant positive correlation between having a CB and UOHIS ($r_s=0.125$, $p=0.005$). Moreover, CB significantly predicted UOHIS ($R^2=0.014$, $p=0.007$). Among the subscales of CB, those able to predict UOHIS were excessiveness ($p<0.001$) and compulsion ($p<0.001$). Conversely, distress ($p=0.157$) and reassurance ($p=0.156$) failed to predict UOHIS. Due to increasing panic and misinformation during the pandemic, having a CB was associated and was able to predict UOHIS.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Fake news elicits feelings of anxiety, which is dangerous when exhibiting cyberchondria as it causes irrational behavior. Out of concern, these people share COVID-19-related information online, yet unverified. Thus, the researchers recommend reinforcing campaigns to improve information literacy, dealing with verification of online information and being responsible users of information. Despite the distance with the pandemic, provision of health education still prevails - as nurses in the digital age.

Keywords: COVID-19, cyberchondria, fake news, sharing, anxiety, Quantitative research



Title: Barriers and facilitators in using telemedicine among patients in Metro Manila during COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract

Significance: Covid-19 pandemic has brought about significant adjustments for people around the globe when it comes to health care. Although telemedicine has been used for some time, the increase in its utilization has become known in the world due to its relevance in the current situation. From then on, the medical industry continued to strive for telemedicine innovation in terms of patient satisfaction, medical practice, government projects, and nursing research.

Aim: We aimed to identify and assess different barriers and facilitators that affect the patients' use on telemedicine in Metro Manila during COVID-19 pandemic. The barriers and facilitators on telemedicine will be generally defined as contributors that influence the participants' perception in telemedicine.

Design: We utilized a qualitative exploratory research design.

Participants & Methods: Filipino patients, age 21 to 55 years old, who resides in Metro Manila and conform to the usage of telemedicine with local facilitators in a semi-structured online interview. We used thematic analysis to analyze the data gathered from the interview.

Results: Five themes were developed upon the analysis of the responses. First, *Quality of Internet Connection* that describes the patients' experiences with their quality of internet connection during their online consultation with their health care providers. Second, *Availability of Gadgets* that discusses the availability of the patients' gadgets on their online consultations. Third, *Outcome of Consultation* that discusses the positive and negative experiences of the patients who had online consultation. Fourth, *Accessibility* that gives emphasis on the convenience and inconvenience of telemedicine as experienced by the participants and lastly, fifth, *Efficiency of Facilitators* that tackles whether the facilitators are efficient or not in terms of explaining the care plan of the patients.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Telemedicine can be a good option or alternative for patient concerns, however, it still cannot be a total replacement for the traditional in-person consultation. Therefore, the balance between these two types of consultation should still be weighed appropriately and must be taken into consideration due to the existence of limitations of scope within telemedicine that will affect the overall efficacy of health care.

Keywords: Telemedicine, COVID-19, Barriers, Facilitators, Qualitative research



Title: Establishing an international online medical home: Integrating evidence-based care for a rare disorder via a professionally managed social media platform

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Abstract

Significance: Primary Ovarian Insufficiency (POI) is a rare and chronic health condition of young women. The disorder is characterized by amenorrhea, estradiol deficiency, and infertility. Published evidence has demonstrated that these women have difficulty finding appropriate information and proper care for their condition.

Aim: Here we describe an innovative approach to care for rare conditions. The approach combines the community building power of social media with the power of peer reviewed research. The platform provides guidance on evaluation and management. The result produces an individualized and integrated approach to evaluating and managing persons who have a rare condition.

Design: Observational

Participants & Methods: To address the concerns of women who have POI, Conover Foundation has been managing a closed Facebook group with over 2,000 members. The group is named *My Family Cares About Primary Ovarian Insufficiency and Early Menopause*. The page is curated and administered by an experienced physician-scientist, maintains coherent discussion threads, posts peer-reviewed resources, and assures accurate medical evidence. In addition, the page provides access to health coaching via a POI Clinical Navigator, and can provide a personalized approach via videoconference.

Results: In the year ending September 30, 2021 the number of members increased from 1084 to 2239, an increase of 107%. Members were from a total of 100 different countries, 52% were from the United States, 12% United Kingdom, 7% Australia, 5% Canada, and 1% India. During the year there were 896 posts and 8892 comments. Cities with significant cohorts of membership (>20) include Melbourne (42), London, UK (40), New York (39), and Sydney (26). In this online forum, women express their experiences with POI and read stories about international women with the condition. They share stories about being informed of the diagnosis, symptoms they have experienced, describe long-term health effects, mention treatments, report experiences with health services and health practitioners, and express their assessment regarding the impact POI has had in their lives and personal relationships.

Conclusion & Recommendation: An online platform which combines the community building power of social media with the power of peer reviewed research is growing an international medical home for women who have POI. The resource provides guidance on evaluation and management and clearly is a focal point around which to consolidate a global POI network of care.

Keywords: Online Medical Home, Health Coaching, Primary Ovarian Insufficiency, Amenorrhea, Estradiol Deficiency, Infertility, Rare Disorders, Social Media, Evidence-Based Care



Title: Perceptions of nursing deans towards outcomes-based education (OBE) in nursing: The case of schools of nursing in Region III

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Abstract

Significance: Higher education has faced major face change over years, shifting from the traditional curriculum that was subject centered, teacher oriented, didactic towards a curriculum that is more learner centered, learner oriented, flexible, interactive, integrated, competency based, outcome based and gives ownership of learning to the students. As with other fields of higher education across the world, dentistry has also gone through these major curricular changes with the claim to improve learning, quality of education delivery and patient outcomes.

Aim: The study aims to understand and analyze the perceptions of nursing deans towards the implementation of the outcomes-based education (OBE) in their own Schools of Nursing.

Design: Qualitative case study was employed in this study as its research design wherein it focuses on perspective of Filipino nursing deans in the new academic curriculum given by CHED. Qualitative case study methodology provides tools for researchers to study complex phenomena within their contexts. When the approach is applied correctly, it becomes a valuable method for health science research to develop theory, evaluate programs, and develop interventions.

Participants & Methods: The study utilized a case study design wherein it captures the perceptions of five (5) nursing deans situated in the Colleges of Nursing Region III, Philippines participated in this study via convenience sampling technique with the following inclusion criteria: 1) Nursing dean having at least 1 year experience; 2) implementing the OBE; 3) regardless of their academic rank, and/or administrative position; and 4) willing to participate. The exclusion criteria are: 1) nursing deans with less than a year of experience and 2) those who are only considered Officer-in-charge (OIC). A semi structured; open-ended interview guide was used as a technique for acquiring from the participants. A consent was secured from the participants, application of confidentiality and ensuring anonymity was done as part of the ethical considerations. Qualitative content analysis was utilized as mode of analysis.

Results: Three main themes emerged from the study namely: 1) *Adapting Changes: Alignment of Instructions for Better Outcome* which denotes to the adaption of nursing instructions that is shifted from competency-based education to outcomes-based education which is considered a framework of directives towards quality brand of graduates wherein some nursing deans needs to adapts changes in order to re-align their documents and mode of instructions to OBE.; 2) *Adjusting in the Paradigm Shift: Dancing with The Tectonic Changes in Nursing Curriculum* which refers to the metaphor of swinging of the participants to the tune of curriculum change as they gear towards the shifting of educational landscape of nursing education in the Philippines. ; and lastly, the 3) *Adhering to the Target Goals: Maintenance of Gold Standard in Quality Nursing Instruction* which depicts the main goal of the implementation of Outcomes-based Education curriculum in nursing is to ensure that graduates acquire the necessary skills and knowledge in order to become competitive and compassionate nurses that is recognized in national, Asia-Pacific region and even in international level.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Alignment of all the tools necessary for instruction from instruction to assessment/evaluation that are utilized is important. Learning to grasp OBE is the key to its effective curriculum implementation.

Keywords: Outcomes-Based Education, OBE, Nursing Education, CMO, Curriculum Development, Curriculum Implementation.

The International Conference Series

Moving Forward in Unity:

Nursing through the COVID-19 Pandemic



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Title: Student nurses' experience with labour pain management: A qualitative study

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Abstract

Significance: Attending to women experiencing labor pain can be challenging for birth attendants, especially among newcomers. Very few studies explored how student nurses experience and handle labor pain.

Aim: We aimed to describe experiences of student nurses with regard to labor pain management during their first clinical placement

Design: Phenomenography was used to uncover the essence and description of student nurses' experience.

Participants & Methods: We conducted semi-structured interviews with 25 student nurses who had been placed in a birthing suite for midwifery practicum course. A constant comparative analysis was performed.

Results: The analysis revealed six themes: Distressed mothers, Being emotionally and technically overwhelmed, working out the best pain management method, companionship in labour, being technically and emotionally well prepared, and barriers in labour pain management. In essence, student nurses viewed themselves as a companion to promote better birthing experience of women who were giving birth. A companion was technically and emotionally competent. She or he was empathetic, attentive and dynamic around labour pain management in order to individualise most effective pain management to each woman. The practice of companionship was sometimes hindered by certain learning and clinical activities

Conclusion & Recommendation:

Conclusion : Companionship is important for better pain management and birthing experience. Student nurses should be adequately prepared to carry out this role while attending to birthing women.

Recommendations:

1. Pre-clinical placement preparation of nursing students considering the use of simulation. The simulation should include possible clinical scenarios faced by the students during their clinical practice such as mother reactions, students feeling emotionally and technically overwhelmed.

2. Reorientation of a teacher as a companion for students who act a companion for mothers in labour and in pain. Teacher as a companion should consider the following actions and behaviours: showing empathy, giving emotional and technical support, being physically present, giving touch and encouragement, ensuring students' comfort, providing feedback, initiating communication

Keywords: Labor pain management, Companionship, Student nurses, Qualitative research



Title: The correlation between perceived factors, nursing turnover and retention rates in selected in-patient units of public tertiary level hospitals under ministry of public health

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Abstract

Significance: The phenomenon of nursing shortage threatens the national health condition, profit, and economic status. Health care milieu in Thailand reflects on these, lensed through the statistics of turnover and retention of healthcare providers particularly nurses which remained as an unsolved national problem. The interplay of such variables needs to explore, describe, and understand its dynamics to attuned countries healthcare system particularly on manpower. This study is descriptive-correlational centered on the perceived factors of nursing turnover as correlates of retention rates in selected nursing units of government tertiary hospitals in Thailand. A standardized research made questionnaire has been administered to 295 nurses.

Aim: It aimed at correlating nurses perceived factors, turnover, and retention rates in a tertiary clinical setting under Thailand's Ministry of Public Health.

Design: A descriptive-correlational research strategy was used in this study.

Participants & Methods: Sampling technique yielded 259 nurses at selected In-Patients Units of Public Tertiary Level Hospitals who participated in a validated and reliable checklist type questionnaire. Data were analyzed using appropriate correlational tools.

Results: Findings show that most of the respondents were young adult female nurses (98%) who are mostly college graduate (94%) assigned in the different areas of the hospital. Low salary ($M=3.49$), lack of benefits ($M=3.49$), burnout ($M=3.25$), lack of promotion ($M=3.22$) and career opportunities ($M=3.12$) were most of the internal factors of turnover perceived by nurses. External factors of nurses' turnover were mostly due to high nurse-patient ratio ($M=3.13$), heavy workload ($M=3.07$), poor organizational system ($M=3.07$), shifting schedule ($M=3.03$) & work stress ($M=2.93$). Staff nurse's turnover is higher than (29.5%) than retention (18%) which is likely to happen in the future (intention to leave at 30%). Retention of nurses are significant with age ($p=0.00$), working experience ($p=0.00$) area of specialization ($p=0.00$), position ($p=0.01$), factors of nurses' turnover ($p=0.00$) and the actual record of nurses' turnover ($p=0.00$).

Conclusion & Recommendation: This study concluded that turnover and retention of nurses is a pressing concern that needs comprehensive and collaborative intervention to achieve the country's national development goals. Variables that are significant in the retention and turnover of nurses must be deeply examined.

Keywords: Nursing Turnover, Nurses Retention Rate, Government Hospitals



Title: Research on the correlation between workplace fatigue, resilience and well-being of nursing staff

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Abstract

Significance: Nursing staff engaged in clinical care around the world are often exposed to high-pressure and high-load medical environments and cause workplace fatigue. If nursing staff can work in a high-quality, well-being care environment, they will have good resilience, and they can quickly adapt themselves. Adjust and restore their physical and mental condition. In the past, most researches focused on the resilience and well-being of teachers, social workers, and students. Research on workplace fatigue, resilience and well-being of nursing staff is still limited. Therefore, it is important to understand the factors that affect nursing staff's happiness.

Aim: To explore the current status and correlation of nursing staff demographic characteristics, workplace fatigue, and resilience to well-being, as well as the predictive factors that affect nursing staff's well-being.

Design: Adopt cross-sectional, descriptive and relevance research designs, and adopt intentional sampling

Participants & Methods: Nursing staff who have served for more than six months in a medical center in the central part of the country were the research objects. A total of 300 cases were admitted. The structured questionnaires were based on the demographic characteristics of nursing staff, workplace fatigue, resilience and well-being scales. Collect data; the acquired data is processed by IBM SPSS Statistics 23 statistical software for statistical analysis.

Results: The average score of workplace fatigue of nursing staff is 40.40 (0-100 points), the average score of resilience is 26.79 points (10-50 points), and the average score of happiness is 67.25 points (24-96 points). The analysis results showed that the overall regression model could explain 51.6% of the total variance in well-being, marriage (0.5%), job title (1.2%), exercise habits (1.8%), self-conscious health (14.3%), work and workplace Fatigue (4.5%), resilience (28.4%) and interpersonal stress relief (0.9%). In particular, resilience was the most important predictor affecting the well-being of nursing staff.

Conclusion & Recommendation: In order to improve the happiness of nursing staff, the medical team should further raise concerns for single employees and nurses' professional titles, and provide appropriate measures to improve recovery ability for those who do not have exercise habits and consciously have poor health, so that nursing staff can be fatigued in the workplace. To achieve the best happiness.

Keywords: Nursing staff, workplace fatigue, resilience, happiness



Title: The relationship between age factors, smoking patterns and the success of smoking cessation in Bandung city, West Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Significance: The success of smoking cessation in the Bandung city has increased, but at the same time the number of young smokers and smoking habits continues to grow. Smoking habits generally increase with age and encourage continued smoking thus hindering the success of smoking cessation. Successfully smoking cessation is not an easy thing and a different experience for every smoker.

Aim: Analyzing the relationship between age at first smoking and smoking patterns (frequency of smoking, number of cigarettes and types of cigarettes) to the Success of Smoking Cessation and exploring the determinants of success in quitting smoking.

Designs: The research design consists of two stages. First, perform secondary data processing. Second, the collection and processing of qualitative data to explore the success of smoking cessation.

Participants & Methods: Researchers analyze secondary data individual age 10 years who smoke in the 2018 Basic Health Research with a total of 670 respondents. Then the researchers collected and analyzed qualitative primary data through semi-structured interviews with 6 former smokers. Quantitative data were processed by univariate, bivariate and multivariate. While qualitative data using thematic analysis.

Results: The most influential factor on the success of smoking cessation in Bandung city is the frequency of smoking. Smoker with the frequency of smoking not every day will prevent 0.045 times to successfully quit smoking compared to the frequency of smoking every day. Although this number is small, it is a form of smoking prevention. Of the 6 former smokers, five themes were found to determine the success of smoking cessation, namely strong intentions, awareness of the dangers of smoking, types of white cigarettes, readiness to face nicotine withdrawal symptoms and family support.

Conclusions & Recommendations: Factors that influence the success of smoking cessation are: strong intention, aware of the dangers of smoking, frequency and type of cigarettes, readiness to face nicotine withdrawal symptoms and family support. Nurses can help smokers to reduce the frequency of smoking through health education and smoking cessation counseling. Nurses involve the family as a support system in providing family and community nursing care.

Keywords: Quit smoking, Smoking pattern, Smoking age.



Title: Community readiness for long term care initiative for dependent chronically ill older persons in Chiang Rai, Thailand

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Abstract

Significance: Understanding community readiness for changes is essential to project planning, implementation, and management. In our long term care for dependent chronically ill older persons initiative, what constituted community readiness was still unclear.

Aim: We aimed to identify community readiness for aged care development in five rural communities, Chiang Rai, Thailand.

Design: This situational analysis was part of a bigger participatory action research project.

Participants & Methods: We conducted two focus group discussions with 29 health and social care stakeholders who worked with dependent chronically ill older persons. Content analysis was used.

Results: Six characteristics represented community readiness: community awareness, networking, policies, leadership, strategies, and instrumental resources. Community awareness concerned understanding and responding to problems and needs of dependent chronically ill older persons. Networking with the organizations within and outside the community was instrumental to effective working. Clear policy statements related to aged care helped drive aged care initiatives. Strong leadership turned vision into reality. Participative strategies promoted community engagement. Finally, instrumental resources were required to address the needs of older people and their families. The most important driving force was the policies enacted at the local government level.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Community awareness, networking, policies, leadership, strategies, and instrumental resources explained successes in aged care development in rural areas. This set of characteristics may be used to guide the assessment of community readiness for aged care initiatives.

Keywords: Community readiness, long-term care, dependent chronically ill, older persons



Title: Quality of life Assessment in Nursing Students of Boromrajonani College of Nursing Chonburi

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Abstract

Significance: Achievement in learning could be a result of quality of life. With the measures of COVID-19 prevention and control, COVID-19 Pandemic has impact on QoL among nursing students.

Aim: To determine QoL in undergraduate nursing students and compare their QoL among different academic years, gender, GPA, and income.

Design: This cross-sectional study was used and followed the WHO quality of life assessment.

Participants & Methods: The 188 undergraduate nursing students were randomly stratified and sample was purposively selected from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th academic year who were living in the college dormitory arrangement. The participants completed a 26-item WHO Quality of Life Brief – Thai (WHOQOL-BREF-THAI) with 4-Likert scale, consisting of 4 subscales of physical (7 items), mental (6 items), social (3 items), environmental health (8 items) and overall health (2 items). The reliability of WHOQOL-BREF-THAI was of 0.845.

Results: Students' tests showed that the majority of undergraduate nursing students (70.63%) reported a moderate degree of their quality of life (Mean = 91.82, SD = 13.06): 29.42% of physical health (Mean = 22.63, SD = 3.29); 26.92% of mental health (Mean = 20.71, SD = 3.19); 14.85% of social (Mean = 11.42, SD = 2.04); and 34.25% of environmental health (Mean = 26.34, SD = 4.60). Also, the scores on quality of life were not significantly different among gender, academic year, GPA, and income ($F_s < 1.28$; $p > .05$).

Conclusion & Recommendation: The undergraduate nursing students have moderate range in quality of life. To improve students' quality of life, the college should support some creative activities, social, and environment to improve their quality of life that may improve academic achievement.

Keywords: Quality of life, nursing student, academic achievement



Title: Perceived challenges in facilitating natural birth among midwives at public healthcare institution

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Abstract

Significance: Midwives are playing important roles in tackling almost all of the public health challenges that have been identified by WHO. Thus, quality care is necessary to help mothers undergo birth and safe delivery process with no complications. Therefore the findings of this study may help and contribute to healthcare organization, midwifery education and practice

Aim: The main objectives of the study is to explore the most challenging factors that affect the midwife task during facilitating natural birth. This study also was conducted to determine the relationship between demographic data and the factors that affected midwives' task in facilitating natural births.

Design: A quantitative non-experimental, survey design using survey questionnaires.

Participants & Methods: A total of n=80 midwives from Maternity Ward and Labor room, Public Hospital Ipoh, Perak using simple random of sampling technique.

Results: Overall results showed that midwives' professional autonomy aspects scored higher (mean=3.22; SD=1.78) than aspects of mother's attitude (mean score=3.05; SD=1.89) and aspect of midwives' experiences related to mother friendly care in facilitating natural birth (mean=1.13; SD=1.54). Clearly, the aspect of midwives' professional autonomy was the most factor affected midwifery task in facilitating natural births. Analysis also proved that all demographic data did not influence the factors that affected midwives' task in facilitating natural births except the years of experience in nursing among midwives ($p=0.045$). It was obvious that there was no significant relationship between the races and the factors that affected the midwives' task in facilitating natural birth.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Increasing women's access to high-quality midwifery services had become a focus of global efforts to realize the right of every woman to the best possible health care during pregnancy and childbirth. Quality midwifery services that were coordinated and integrated within communities and within the health system ensure that care could be provided throughout pregnancy, birth and beyond. Midwifery services also facilitated referrals of mothers and newborns from the home or health center to the hospital and to the care of obstetricians, pediatricians and other specialists when required. The suggested interventions include curriculum improvement and syllabus subject obstetric and public health nursing care, malpractice and boundaries among midwives. It was also proposed that training methods and approaches for midwifery coaches in clinical areas needed to be more robust and clearer to avoid issues related to medico legal.

Keywords: Perceived challenges, natural birth, midwives, healthcare institution



Title: Adaptive leadership among nurses for the Vuca world as inputs to quality improvement and proposed framework, Pasay, Philippines

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Abstract

Significance: COVID-19 pandemic affected the healthcare team including the nurses, with the ongoing situation it is believed that people are living in an unpredictable, ever-changing, complex and uncertain period of time. With this situation, nursing professionals who wish to provide quality care need to be aware of the VUCA challenges, adaptive leadership behaviors and the proposed framework that can be utilized for quality improvement.

Aim: The researchers aimed to discover the common VUCA (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity) challenges that nurse leaders and managers faced and their adaptive leadership behaviors as inputs to quality improvement and proposed framework in this COVID-19 pandemic.

Design: A descriptive-correlational quantitative research design was used

Participants & Methods: One hundred two nurse (102) leaders and managers who worked in government hospital that caters COVID-19 positive patients served as respondents through a questionnaire. Descriptive statistics, eta coefficient and eta squared were used to analyze the data

Results: Majority of the respondents are in the age of 36-40, married, has 10-12 years of clinical experience and has a master's degree. They were able to experience the 5 VUCA environment, wherein the healthcare complexity arises the most. Nurse leaders and managers practiced adaptive leadership behaviors, having a sense of character is what majority of them applied the most. There is no significant relationship between the demographic profile and the adaptive leadership behaviors. There is a slight correlation in the length of clinical experience and their adaptive leadership behaviors which is concluded as years of clinical experience shaped their knowledge, abilities, and development in different ways enabling to hone their skills when certain tasks are given and when faced with a new unfamiliar problem that falls within the same category as the VUCA world.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The researchers developed a proposed framework for quality improvement that was extracted from the challenges experienced by nurse leaders and managers and their adaptive leadership behaviors amidst challenges in the VUCA world.

Keywords: Proposed framework for quality improvement, VUCA challenges, adaptive leadership behaviors, nurse leaders and managers



Title: Associations of knowledge about COVID-19, attitudes toward COVID-19 infected persons, and access to information regarding COVID-19 among nursing students

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Abstract

Significance: Covid-19 had spreads rapidly in Thailand in especially during July-August 2021. It affected psychological health of nursing students who are parts of the health care team tremendously.

Aims: To examine relationships among knowledge and attitude regarding Covid-19, level of access to information about Covid-19 in media.

Design: A cross sectional design

Participants and methods: The sample was 402 nursing students of the Boromrajonani College of Nursing Phayao, Praboromrajchanok Institute, Ministry of Public Health. The instruments collected data including: 24 items of knowledge, 15 items of attitudes regarding Covid-19, and 19 items about access to information about Covid-19 in media. Statistic uses were descriptive statistics, One- way ANOVA, and Pearson Product moment coefficient.

Results: 1) The sample had high levels of knowledge regarding Covid-19, and there was no difference of knowledge compared among students of different years. 2) Their attitudes were in moderate levels, and there was no difference of attitudes compared among students of different years. 3) Level of access to information regarding Covid-19 was in high level, and differences were found between students of year 2 and year 4, and year 2 and year 1. 4) A negative relationship between attitudes toward Covid-19 infected persons and access to information about Covid-9 was found.

Conclusion & recommendation: Information about Covid-19 in media could influent attitudes toward persons who had infected. Therefore, it is important to prepare students to critically appraise information especially in social media which most access by young people.

Keywords: Nursing students, Covid-19, Knowledge, Attitude, Access to information



Title: The correlation between nurses' practice environment and their burnout and organizational commitment

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Abstract

Significance: Creating a positive practice environment for nurses to ensure dedication to the workforce is essential to the continuity of quality patient care and services. This highlights the importance for healthcare professionals to study the practice environment as it impacts employment dynamics in their respective fields of practice;

Aim: We aimed to correlate the practice environment on nurses' burnout level and organizational commitment.

Design: A descriptive correlational research design was used.

Participants & Methods: The study determined the 166 nurses taken through purposive non-probability sampling in selected private and public hospitals in Pampanga. The study utilized the 31-item Practice Environment Scale of the Nursing Work Index, the 16-item Oldenburg Burnout Inventory, and the 18-item Allen & Meyer's Organizational Commitment to measure the variables. Pearson product-moment correlation was used after the assumption of normality of data through the Shapiro-Wilk W Test to determine the relationship of the variables ($p=0.98$).

Results: As to the nurses' practice environment, it was shown that it is favorable to them as all of the domains have scored greater than the cut-off score of 2.5. Nurses experience disengagement ($\bar{x}=2.33$, $SD\pm 0.87$) and exhaustion ($\bar{x}=2.40$, $SD\pm 0.88$) towards their work. Furthermore, the results revealed that burnout, specifically exhaustion was found to have a significant relationship with the staffing and resource adequacy domain of the practice environment of nurses and suggests a strong positive correlation ($r=0.957$, $p=0.043$) indicating that nurses increasingly adequate staffing and resources can increase their non-exhaustion. Other domains of burnout and organizational commitment were found to have no significant relationship with the work environment.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Despite nurses' perceiving a positive outlook on their practice environment, they are still constantly exposed to weariness due to the excessive workload. Inappropriate staffing and resources increased the risk for developing high exhaustion levels among nurses. Predominantly, to mitigate burnout, elicit recommendations for a positive practice environment, high organizational justice, proper delegation of tasks and resources, and encouragement of support from higher authorities.

Keywords: Practice Environment, Burnout, Organizational Commitment, Nurses



Title: “Mind My Body”: A multimedia for promoting healthy eating and exercise for fourth graders, Chiang Rai, Thailand

Authors: Panisa Toykaew, Pornnimit Niramonthon, Preeyarak Thanchai, Pichaon Suttasri, Pornchita Hiranwongsakorn, Piyakorn Keawpanma, Nuttamon Thongkaew, & Panchanok Cherdungwan

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Abstract

Significance: Underweight and overweight has become more prevalent in school-aged children. Helping school students to monitor their weight and engage in healthy eating and exercise is key to promoting normal growth.

Aim: We aimed to develop a multimedia to improve knowledge, attitude and related skills about growth, healthy eating and exercise.

Design: This was a multimedia development project. It was part of a school health nursing practicum.

Participants & Methods: An instructional plan for healthy growth, healthy eating and exercise was developed and a storyboard was created. A prototype multimedia was assessed by three nurse lecturers. The final multimedia was piloted with 26 fourth graders in a local primary school in Chiang Rai.

Results: Based on a peer influence and teacher support approach, the 8-minute multimedia portrays a story of a group of four primary school friends and a teacher. Two student characters have normal weight, one is underweight and another is overweight. The students converse about their body weight and wonder why they have different body types. They turn to their teacher for the answers. During lunch time, one student who is new to this school is asked by two students to choose unhealthy menus. He declines the invitation. Another student offers him a healthy dish of which he gladly accepts. The overweight student then questions why the two healthy eaters look proportional. The two friends share strategies for and benefits of healthy eating and exercise. They again turn to their teacher for more explanations. The teacher gives tips for food selection and exercise suitable for underweight and overweight students. The students follow the advice and enjoy a healthier weight. The multimedia attempts to engage the student viewers by asking them to self-assess their body types and identify healthy food and their choice of exercise. 95.8% of students correctly identify their body types and 62.5% appropriately plan their menus and exercise respectively.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The multimedia seems to help fourth graders identify their body types. Alternative evaluation techniques should be considered in the next implementation.

Keywords: Nutrition, body weight, multimedia, primary school children, story



Title: Community health nursing practice: Reflections from student nurses, Mae Fah Luang University

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Abstract

Significance: Community health is a critical component of any health systems. Understanding how student nurses experience community placement is important for improving students' learning experiences.

Aim: We aimed to present student nurses' experiences about community health nursing placement.

Design: This is part of a community health nursing practicum. A group reflection was used.

Participants & Methods: After completion of the community health placement, 40 student nurses were invited to share their experiences. Notes were taken. Data were sorted and categorised. Themes were formed.

Results: We identified five themes that reflect the experiences of student nurses with community health placement: what makes health and illness, learning to understand and about understanding, soft social skills, true values of learning, and transferable knowledge and learning skills. Having exposed to real-life experiences helped students see bigger picture of health of individuals, families and the community. It helped students understand the unique needs of their clients within the unique context. Real-life working promoted self-awareness of students and allowed respective self-development. The true value of learning is not just about academic achievements. The true learning should lead to positive changes in others who we work with. This provided inspiration for future learning, self-development and developments of others and the health system.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The findings suggest positive experiences of student nurses and can be used to design and improve students' learning experiences.

Keywords: Community health, student nurses, reflection



Title: Activities of daily living and self-care agency of middle-aged adult COVID-19 survivors: A mixed methods design

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Abstract

Significance: Committing to self-care has never been a priority to middle-aged adults as their work and family demand more of them. As everyone rejoices the breakthrough of vaccines, the study participants develop life-altering impacts on their self-care agency and activities of daily living (ADLs) to promote their health and to prevent illness and deterioration against the complications brought by COVID-19.

Aim: The study aimed to determine the relationship between the levels of activities of daily living (ADLs) and self-care practices. Moreover, it described their self-care experiences after the affliction of COVID-19.

Design: An explanatory sequential mixed methods design was utilized with descriptive-correlational method for the quantitative design and generic approach for qualitative design.

Participants & Methods: The study was conducted in CAMANAVA. The sample (N=104), selected using purposive sampling design, is consisted of Filipino middle-aged adults who recovered from COVID-19 and both male and female. The data were collected through Google forms for the quantitative phase and online interview for the qualitative phase. The tools were adopted with permission from Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living, Lawton-Brody's Instrumental Activities of Daily Living, and Norton's Self-Care Assessment. The hypotheses were tested at 5% level of significance using chi-square statistics. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data. To ensure the trustworthiness of the study, the validation techniques of members checking and critical friends were applied. Bracketing, resonance, and horizontalization were observed. The Ethics Review Board of a university in Metro Manila approved the research protocol.

Results & Findings: Consequently, most study participants are female (61%), college undergraduate (58%), and married (55%). Those without existing condition is 61%, however, 21% is diagnosed with hypertension. They were independent during the infection in their ADLs (99%) and IADLs (90%), and they occasionally (3.97) practice self-care agency. There are no significant relationships among variables. Additionally, four themes emerged, namely: self-care is the new discipline, self-care is a spiritual act, self-care is a challenge, and self-care is a commitment. 'Self-care is the new discipline' depicts the overall changes of their self-care agency against the challenges. 'Self-care is a spiritual act' illustrates the strengthening of their faith by seeking the Divine Being and through intrapersonal communication. 'Self-care is a challenge' shows the restrictions imposed by the pandemic which affect them to continue performing self-care. 'Self-care is a commitment' expresses the preservation and continuation of providing care through adhering and improving the abilities and knowledge.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Committing to self-care preserves their ability to rise to the challenges of the pandemic at their most empowered self. Study participants modify their lifestyles positively and spiritually that enable them to engage in self-care activities. They must be supported in all realms as they create a path towards building habits and routines that keep them healthier, happier, and safer during this pandemic.

Keywords: activities of daily living, COVID-19 survivors, middle-aged adult, self-care agency



A photograph of a park at sunset. In the foreground, there are green and reddish-brown bushes. In the middle ground, a statue of a person sits on a dark pedestal. To the left, a tall lamppost with two lights stands. In the background, there are mountains and a city skyline under a sky with scattered clouds. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm glow.

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